

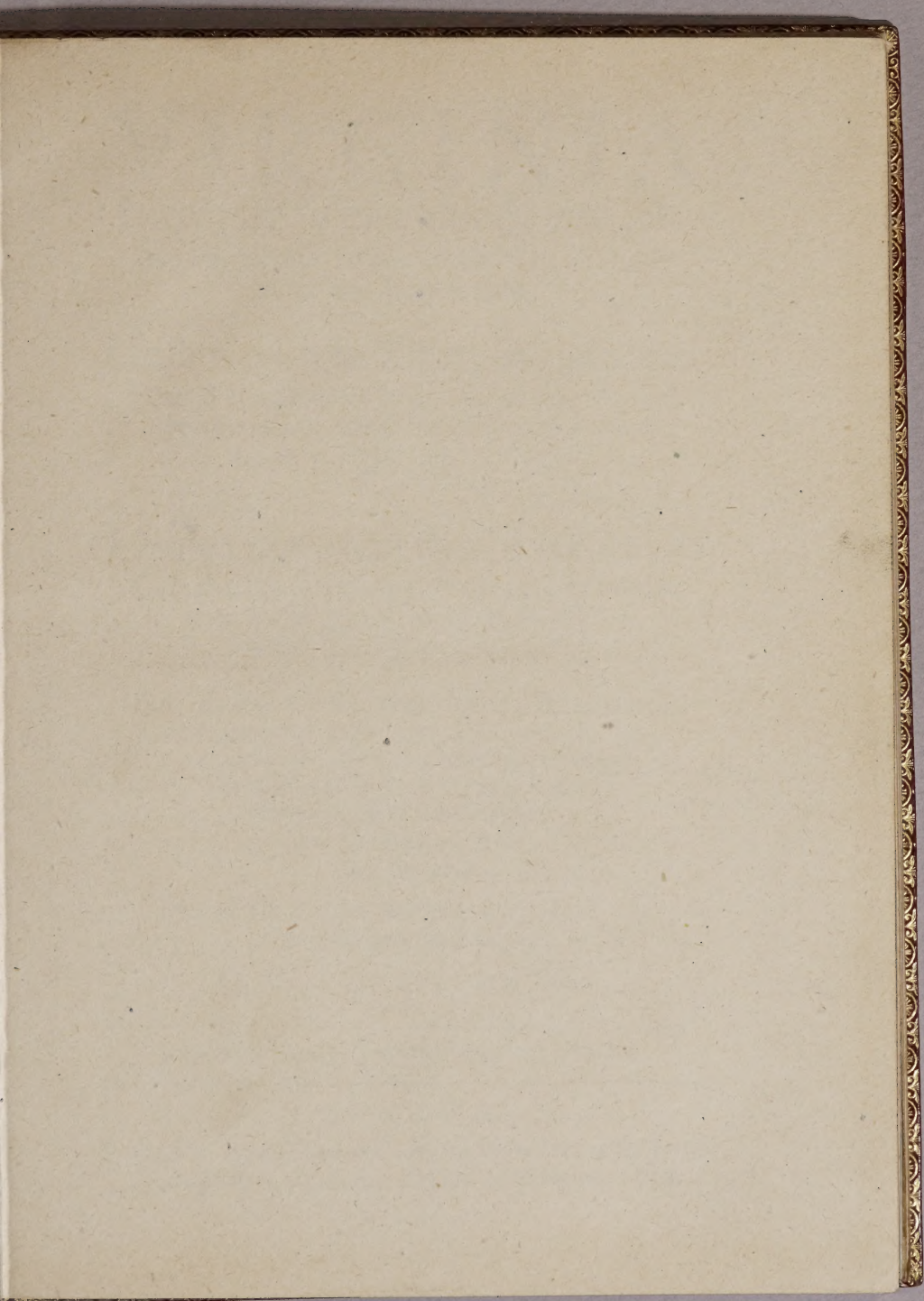




John Carter Brown.



T. n.º 685.



43:6

VIRGINIA

Impartially examined, and left
to publick view, to be considered by all Iudi-
cious and honest men.

Under which Title, is compre-
hended the Degrees from 34 to 39, wherein
lyes the rich and healthfull Countries of *Roanock*,
the now Plantations of *Virginia*
and *Mary-land*.

Looke not upon this B O O K E, as
those that are set out by private men, for private
ends; for being read, you'll find, the publick
good is the Authors onely aime.

For this Piece is no other then the Adventurers
or Planters faithfull Steward, disposing the Ad-
venture for the best advantage, advising
people of all degrees, from the highest
Master, to the meanest Servant,
how suddenly to raise
their fortunes.

Peruse the Table, and you shall finde the
way plainly lay d downe.

By WILLIAM BYLLOCK, Gent.

19 April, 1649. *Imprimatur*, Hen: Whaley.

L O N D O N:

Printed by *John Hammond*, and are to be sold at his house
over-against *S. Andrews Church in Holborne*, 1649.

VIRGINIA

Impassably examined, and left

Under which Title is common-

18

(John Carter Brown)

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Look not upon this Book as

ents; for being read, you find the publick

Good is the Author's only aim.

people of all degrees from the highest

Peruse the Table, and you shall find the

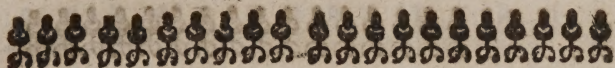
way plainly lay down.

By William Bylock, Genl.

27 April 1869. J. M. W. T. W. W. W.

ДОМОД

Printed by John Edmunds, and are to be sold at his house
over against St. Andrew's Church in Newcastle, 1849.



To the Right Honourable, the
Earle of *Arundel and Surrey*, and the
Lord *Baltamore*.

Right Honourable,

John Carter
Library



A D those worthy Gentlemen been so
happie, to have laboured for the set-
ling a iust & equall Government, and
designing the best advantages, as in
discovering the Countrey, this labour had bene
spared; Wherefore he humbly prayes, that you'l
looke on this Piece as through a Prospective, by
which you have these places rendred a t a neerer
distance, & you may easily find the impediments
of their happinesse; which, with as much ease as
turning of the Glasse, you may remove farre off,
or out of sight: I must confesse, 'tis some bold-
nesse for a private person to deale with Govern-
ments, but when you shall finde I speake your
thoughts, for having Iustice impartially dealt
and this from a smarting sence of Iniustice done,
I am confident you'l excuse me, and the rather, for
that I have shortned your Lordships studies,
which as I have often heard, are for settling such
a Government in these places, as might keep the
Ballance: even and if your Lordships, upon per-
usall, shall find me onely to aime at the Generall
good, I am confident you'l owne me to be,

Your Honours humble servant,
WILL: BYLLOCK,

TO THE GOVERNOR AND
Councell of Virginia, Health
and Prosperity.

Gentlemen,

WHat your rules of Government or Justice now
are I know not, but what they were you'll find in
the ensuing discourse, wherein I strike at no mans person,
but at the generall abuse. I can speak knowingly of some
of your indeavours in former times for Reformation; to
which you'll find the way laid down, which may be done
without eclipsing any power above you: it is proposed
for absolute Freemen, or a people under a higher power;
'tis a becomming garment, and strongly put together: if
you shall put it on, it will beautifie the body of your little
Common-Wealth, and make all men in love to dwell with
you. When you have read this over, you'll find my love
hath swallowed up my losse, and that there's nothing
more desired, then the flourishing prosperity of unpara-
lledled Virginia, by

Your loving friend and Servant,

William Bullock.

WILLIAM BULLOCK.

To his much esteemed Friends,

M. Samuel Vassell, Captaine Richard Cranley,
Captaine Thomas Davis, Captaine Benjamin Cranley,
Captaine William Ryder, Captaine Peter Andrews,
and the rest of the Gentlemen Adventurers
to the English Plantations beyond Sea.

Most loving Friends,


Divers of you having been pleased, to think me able to advise in Cases of this nature, (when in truth, I have been more inabled by your questions put, then you could by my resolves) I determined to joyn my own experience with such Collections I had made from you, to compose a Tract, which might be usefull; wherein I intended to shew, how Love, Profit, and Pleasure might be raised, and after maintained by a sweet and orderly Government; and this is that which I present yee: sure I am, if you weigh it well, 'twill be like a pleasant Garden, where you may gather simples for many speciall uses: and although the Scene be laid in *Virginia*, yet it may be applied to divers other places. Pray believe, I have not done this for the advantage of telling you in Print, I am your Servant; but the necessity of a Work of this nature, at this time, there never being any before, spur'd me on: And since in this, I do but trace your steps, in labouring for the publick good, I doubt not but you'll entertain it kindly, and give the Author leave to style himselfe,

Your truly loving friend,

Will: Bullock.

John Carter Brown
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+ 3


To his much honored Friends,
the Knights and Gentlemen that impo-
rtuned this Worke.

HAD you given me more time, I should have
been larger in your satisfaction, but this is
what six nights could produce, which time
you know is all I had; and of this, the recollecting
and reading my ancient studies took up much: but
what is done (upon examination) you'll find is clear
and true: and having finished the work, feare (lest
some materiall thing should be omitted) would not
let me sleep, when at last I found I had forgot to
tell you that I am,

Your faithfull friend and servant,
William Bullock.

TO THE READER.

Courteous Reader,

THis small Worke is undertaken for the gene-
rall good, as well of the Inhabitants, as the
Adventurers, and therefore requires a familiar
pen, and plain matter, more then height of style; the
Author had rather do good, then be commended; there-
fore refused to let the Work be ushered in by the com-
mendation of others: he is not ignorant, what a slight
esteem this place hath amongst the generality of the
people, and knowes a good name is sooner lost then
recovered, and that when men joyn with common fame
to destroy a good Work, the Devill hath got a victory;
wherein

wherein 'tis extreemly considerable: how great an enemy he hath alwayes been to the Planting of the Gospel, especially, in places where (as here) the Natives own him for their God: Therefore let no man wonder, the good of this place hath been so much obstructed, since now they know by whom. I have in this place lost some thousands of pounds, yet cannot harbour an ill opinion, since I am fully satisfied, the fault was onely in the men I trusted, and this hath been every losers condition: wherefore let the Countrey suffer no longer under our hard censures; Good Laws duly executed, will make good men, and quickly change the aspect of these places, there wanting nothing else under God to make them flourish. Ambition, amongst other things, hath been none of the least hinderance: Therefore he doth advise all such as intend to be labourers in this Harveſt, to study meeknesse, and the generall good: for if it be well considered, 'tis much better to be equall to, then a Justice of Peace, in which sense he speaks himself; and if thou beest such, then he's thine,

William Bullock.

The principall Motive, that drew the Author to this Worke, was,

That finding many Gentlemen have unsettled themselves, with a desire to better their fortunes in remote places, and in this condition, inquisitive after the severall Plantations abroad, to the end they might make choice of the best, in which they are much troubled with the various relations both by books and men, whose onely aime is to draw all men to themselves, and so further that Work, are liberall to abuse all other places but their own; by which means men are disperſt abroad in severall small number, at great distances from each other; which is very
uncom-

uncomfortable and disconsolate, whereas if they had been all directed to any one good place, they might have been in this time a great and flourishing people: and finding also (without disparaging of other places) that this Countrey of Virginia is abundantly stored with what is by all men aimed at, viz. Health and Wealth, so that there wants nothing to their happinesse that go over, but good Instructions, which were never yet endeavoured more then to shew the place; I thought that man that should kindly take the stranger by the hand, and lead him to it, shewing him not onely the richest Mines, but also how to dig them, would deserve much thanks.

I cannot omit, by way of Caution to my deere Countrey-men, to admonish them,

That at this time there is much strugling to draw men to new Plantations, never yet seated; and if they will peruse the books that have been set forth in the Infancy of the most of our English Plantations abroad, they shall see with what losse and dangers they have beene settled; viz. by having their ships cast away, for want of knowledge of the place; by want of food, till supplies; by strange diseases, never before heard of; by Divisions and Factions amongst themselves, and an innumerable of other Incidents happening to them, whereby the places have beene severall times deserted, and again Planted, before ever we could keep our footing.

Wherefore, I shall advise all men to make use of other mens wofull experience, and to dispose themselves to such places as are already Planted, where all difficulties are now overcome.

John Carter Brown
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THE

THE TABLE.

SECTION I.

The Lands and Bounds — in { 1. *Roanock.* }
The temperature of the Ayre — { 2. *Virginia.* } page 2.
{ 3. *Mary-land.* }

What this Coun-
trei affords, of
Beasts, Fowles,
Birds, and Fish, } viz. }
for foode, and
commoditie.—

3. Fowles and Birds for
foode. *ibid.*
4. Birds for delight. 6
5. Birds of prey. *ibid.*
6. Fish, for foode and com-
moditie. *ibid.*
7. For present use, and
spending. *ibid.*

What Trees, Fruits, Rootes, and Plants, are naturally
found in this Countrey. 7

What *English* Provisions, and what stores are there at this time. *ibid.*

What Commodities are here found, growing from Nature. 8

SECT. II.

The true reason, how this Countries prosperitie hath bene hindered, which is tearmed the Countries Disease, which hath bene

1. By the Government. p. 10
2. By the Commoditie that they have alwayes made their Staple. 11
3. By not raising Commodities, to drive a Trade for Ships. *ibid.*
4. By miscarriage of good designs for Staple Commodities. 12
5. By the *Indians*. *ibid.*
6. By malicious slanders. 13
7. By the unfitnesse of the people transported. 14

SECT.

THE TABLE.

SECT. III.

How the Coun-
trei may be re-
covered. —

viz.

1. By an equall Government;
and that Government pro-
posed. p.18
2. By rayfing Commodities,
for the constant employ-
ment of Shipping; which
hath made *New-England*
and *Barbado's* flourish, and
will quickly doe this, there
being much more advan-
tage in the place. 30
3. By fixing upon Corne, Rice,
Rape-feed, and Flax; and all
the rest of the rich Com-
modities examined, & how
and when to be saine upon,
but for the present layd by,
with the reasons. 33

SECT. IV.

A Scale, where-
by, after the
proportion of
60. li. stock, all
men may know
how to lay out
their money for
advantage. —

viz.

1. How they shall lay it out
in *England*. p.35
2. How they shall dispose of
themselves when they come
over into the Countrey. 36
3. What & how much ground
they shal plough and sowe,
and with what. 38
4. What their first years Crop
may produce in the Coun-
trei. 40
5. If they will send it for
England, what it shall pro-
duce there, and how to in-
sure it. 42
6. What they may be worth
the third yeare. *ibid.*

A great encouragement to people of all degrees. 43

SECT.

THE TABLE.

SECT. V.

- How Passengers
may bee best
transported, for
Health, and
Charge. —
1. By the old way, with the
convenience and inconve-
nience. p. 46
 2. How to goe in the old
way, and yet save a third
part of the Charge. 48
 3. A Victualling proposed for
the Planter, in his Voyage
thither. 49
 4. To goe by *New-England*
Ships. 50
 5. The best, and the neereſt
way, to goe by the *New-
found-land* Ships, in *March,*
April, or *May*, where you
may goe at halfe the old
Charges. *ibid.*

When the Gentlemen are over in the Countrey, how
they shall dispose of themselves till they be ſetled. 51

- A great Incon-
agement both
for Maſters and
Servants. —
- How Maſters ſhall employ
their Servants to their beſt
profit, without their over-
ſight, or trouble. 53
- How Servants ſhall worke for
their Maſters, and them-
ſelves, without hard la-
bour. 54

SECT. VI.

- How to reclaim
the *Indians*. —
1. Wherein is firſt conſidered
Love. p. 54
 2. Force. 55
*It being not to be done either
of theſe two wayes,*
 3. A third way is propoſed.
ibid.

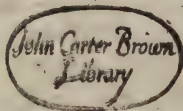
THE TABLE.

SECT. VII.

An Advice to the Adventurer.	pag. 60
An Advice to the Planter.	ibid.
An Advice to Servants.	62

*The Authors offer to all men; by which they'l
finde he's unbiast, and in this Worke
hath no private ends.*

He freely offereth to all that shall be desirous to be further satisfied, concerning any particular mentioned in this Booke, or shall meet with any Objections to any thing therein propounded, to repaire to the Author, who will cleare all Doubts, and shew them the best and newest Draught, or Plot, of the Countrey.



Reade



Reade this first, the VVorke
next.

John Carter Brown
Library

BEfore you cast your eye upon the Worke
it self, look stedfastly upon the Author
(and as thou likest him give him cre-
dit) whilst he tells thee that he was
never in this Place himself he writes
of with such confidence; and therefore before he be-
gan, he had many strugling thoughts within him,
perswading and dissuading. But when he consi-
dered, it is no new thing, out of collections to make
up the Historie of a Kingdom; And that the work
is not so much to set out the Country (it having been
already done by many experienced men) as to take
off that Odium, that malicious tongues have thrown
upon it; By discovering the true grounds and rea-
son why the prosperitie thereof hath beene so long ob-
struſted, and to apply a perfect cure to it: As also
having warrant, that the Places are what he sets
them forth, from the discoveries of M. Heriot, M.
Laine, and Captaine Smith, Printed neere forty
yeares since, and divers severall Bookes lately Prin-
red; and also, having discoursed severally, and at
severall times, with Captaine Mathewes, Captaine
Peirce, Captaine Willoughby, Captaine Cla-
bourne, and divers others the principall men of that
Country, here in England, about nine yeares since,

B

and

and his own father living there above twelve years, besides Captaine Andrewes, Captaine Douglas, Captaine Pryn, Captaine Russell, and divers other Captaines and Masters of Ships, that have constantly used that Trade; he hopes all cause of doubt will be layd aside.

SECTION I.



Here having beene already so many Bookes publisht of Gods blessings upon these Places both for Health and Riches, I shall not need to trouble the Reader therewith; the rather, for that the principall end of this Worke is, Man-Midwife like, to preserve the Mother already in Travell, and bring the Child lively into the World, advising how to cherish it in the growth, untill it have strength to provide it selfe, wherefore I shall but give a short touch of them: And first,

Of the Lands and Bounds.

THe Continent is upon the East bounded with the North and East Sea, garnished with many delicate Islands of severall Magnitudes, and to the West it hath no bounds, untill you come to the West and South Sea, which is many miles over: on the South side is many thousand miles of Land, on the North is Land to *New-England*, and many thousand miles further: the distance betweene *Mary-land* and *New-England*, is not above 200 miles by Land, and in this distance there is many *Englisk* planted; insomuch, that there are Posts that go by Land betweene *Virginia* and *New-England*.

The Country is full of Hills and Dales, and fine Prospects, and towards the Sea in *Virginia* very levell, yet not without pleasant ascendings; and descendings; but not of height to be called Hills: the body of the Country from

from the River is generally woody, but not like ours in *England*, for they are so cleare from Under-woods, that one may be seen above a mile and a-half in the Wood, and the Trees stands at that distance, that you may drive Carts or Coaches between the thickest of them, being clear from boughs a great height, yet in the Summer they agree that the Sun shall injure none that puts himself under their protection, whilst he refresheth himself with *Strawberries* & *Grapes* of a most delicious taste, which grow there in abundance. There be many fair Navigable Rivers, Rivelets and Springs, imbrodered with fresh Marshes and Meadows, very delightfull to the prospect, sending forth exceeding sweet and pleasant savours that perfume the Ayre, from the *Sasafras*, *Strawberrie*, & naturall Flowers; all which well considered, this place may well deserve the name of the New-*Paradice*.

Whosoever desires to see the Draught of this Country, may looke into *Smiths Travells*, or into *Mercators Atlas*, and there he shall see the whole Continent.

The soyle is a rich black Mould, for two foot deep, and under it a Loame, of which they make a fine Brick, and with it plaister their Houses within, & cover it over with Lime made of Oyster-shells, which is much harder and more durable then our Lime in *England*, made of Chaulke, and of which there is plenty: the out-side of their Houses they commonly cover with Board, or case them with Brick.

*The next in consideration, is the temperature
of the Ayre.*

TO speak first of the most Southerly Climat, viz. from the degree of 34 to 36, the Aire is extream pleasant & wholsome, as it was found by *M. Ralph Laine*, *M. Heriot* and others, who with their Company sat down upon the Island of *Roanock* in the year 1559, and continued there one year: the Winter is very little, but 'tis to be observed, that as you passe from one degree to th'other Northerly, the Winter grows stronger and longer; this place is but now upon Planting.

In that part of *Virginia*, where now the *English* inhabite, which is under the degree of 37, and part of 38, the Ayre is pleasant and wholsome, especially to those that are seated above the flowing of the Salt water.

But for such as are set downe within the flowing of the Salt water, it is much like in health as here in *England* upon the Salt Marshes, which are subject to Agues and Fevers: the *Winter* is not much above six weekes, which begins in *December*, and ends about the first of *February*.

Mary-land is also very pleasant and wholsome, and is further Northerly, viz. part of 38, and 39, and therefore more cold; the *Winter* longer then in *Virginia*, but nothing like our *Winter* in *England*: whence it is, that some men, in the Months of *June*, *July*, and *August*, finding their constitution of body not so well agreeing with heat, retyre themselves in those Months to *Mary-land*, which is but twelve houres passage by Boat from *Virginia*, and there enjoy perfect health, although sick when they left *Virginia*.

What is in this place found, of Beasts, Fowles,
Birds, Fish, Trees, Fruits, both for
Food and Commoditie.

Beasts for Food.

Elkes, bigger then *Oxen*, excellent good meat, and the
Hide good to make Buffe.

Deere in abundance, excellent Venizon, and the Skinnes
good Cloathing.

Racomes, very good meat.

Hares, }
Coneys, } very good meat.

Beaver, excellent meat, and the Furre Rich.

Squirrells two sorts, good meat.

Beast

*Beasts of Prey, yet some of their Skins
are valuable.*

Lyons, } But these and the *Elkes* are but seldome
Bears, } seene neere our *English* Plantation, their
Leopards, } range being up in the Mountaines.

Foxes, }
Wild Cats, } Warne Furses.

Otters, }
Martens, } Rich Furses.
Minkes, }

Wolves, but very few.

Powcats.

Weasells.

Musk-Rats, so-called, for that their Coods are stronger
sented then *Musk-Coods* from *East India*, and
never to be worne out.

There are other sorts of Beasts, but their names are
not knowne to the *English*.

Fowles and Birds for Food.

Turkeys wild abundance, weighing above 50. li. weight.

Heath Cocks, }

Pigeons, }

Partridges, }

Black Birds, }

Thrushes, }

Dottrells, }

Cranes, }

Hernes, }

Swans, }

Geese, }

Brants, }

Ducks, }

Widgeons, }

Oxyes, }

> Abundance, and excellent meat.

*Birds for delight, some for singing, others
for fight.*

A Bird that sings after any Birds noat.

Nightingales that sing sweetly.

Red Birds.

Blew Birds.

Birds of Prey.

Eagles.

Hawkes of six severall sorts.

Owles.

There is many more that have no English names.

The next is Fish.

*First, of those that
are both Foode,
and may be made
a very good Com-
moditie, there be-
ing in their sea-
sons infinite plen-
tie.*

*Fish for present spending, and
these are,*

*Drummes
Codd
Herrings
Sturgeon
Salmon.*

<i>Base</i>		
<i>Sheepshead</i>		
<i>Conger</i>		
<i>Eeles</i>	<i>Lobsters</i>	} <i>Shell Fish.</i>
<i>Trouts</i>	<i>Shrimpes</i>	
<i>Mullets</i>	<i>Creë-fish</i>	
<i>Playce</i>	<i>Crabbs</i>	
<i>Soales</i>	<i>Oysters</i>	
<i>Mackerell</i>	<i>Cockles</i>	} <i>Shell Fish.</i>
<i>Brett</i>	<i>Munkles</i>	
<i>Shadd</i>		
<i>Perch</i>		
<i>Lampreyes</i>		

*All these Fish for delicacie farre exceed the Fish in
colder Climates : There are divers other Fish excellent
good for foode, but for that they are strange to us, I
omit them.*

And

And that you may not want Bread to all this good Cheare, there is plentie of *Indian Wheat*, *Beanes*, and *Pease*.

Trees above twentie kindes, many no English names.

Two sorts of *Oakes*, *Alhes*, *Walnut* two sorts, *Elmes*, *Cedar*, *Cipres*, *Mulberry trees*, *Chestnut trees*, *Plumme trees*, *Puchamine trees*, *Laurell*, *Cherries*, *Crabes*, *Vines*, *Sasafras*.

Fruits.

Grapes, *Plummes*, *Strawberries*, *Raspices*, *Maracokes*, *Puchamines*, *Muskmelons*, *Pumpions*, *Apples*, *Peares*, *Quinces*, *Apricocks*, *Peaches*, &c.

There is all sorts of *English Fruit trees*, infomuch, that out of one Orchard hath beene made in one yeare fiftie Butts of *Perry*, and out of another thirtie Butts of *Cyder*.

For Roots, there is,

Potatoes, *Parsnips*, *Onyons*, *Sparragras*, *Carrots*, *Turneps*, *Hartichokes*, all sorts of *Herbes for Physick* or *Pot*; all which grow without any such trouble as is taken for them in *England*, and for delicacie farre exceeding the best *Gardens* here in *England*.

For English Provisions.

There is above thirtie thousand Head of *Cattell*, and an infinite number of *Hogges*, in such plentie, that you may buy *Beefe* and *Porke* under sixteene pence a Stone: *Wheat* and *Barley* is very cheape;
most

most of them brew their owne Beere, and have divers publique Brew-houses, that brew excellent Beere and Ale: Goats flesh, and Mutton, but not yet so plentiful; by reason they have not beene suffered to encrease, till of late yeares: There is all sorts of tame *English* Fowle.

There is above two hundred Horses and Mares, and above seventie Asses; these came thither but of late yeares.

Naturall Commodities of the Countrey are,

1. Silke } Of which, I have seene here in *England*
grasse. } drest, exceeding strong, and pure, fine like
 } *Silke*, which without question would make
 } strong Stuffs.

Silke. } In *Roanock* they found Silk-wormes bigger
 } then Walnuts, and were informed by the
 } *Indians*, that higher in the Countrey there
 } were abundance, and bigger.

Flax, } Which differs something from ours in the
and } Leafe and Stalke, but thought to be every
Hempe. } way as good.

Allum, } Are all to be had from a mightie Veine
Nitrum, } of Earth, that runnes all alongst the Sea
Alumem } Coast, on the Southermost part of *Virginia*.
plumum. }

Wapock, Of the same value with *Terra Sigelata*.

Pitch, Tarre, Rosin, Turpentine; many *Drugs*; *Wine* from three sorts of Grapes; *Oyle* from Walnuts, and excellent sweet *Oyle* from three sorts of Berries, about the bignesse of *Acorns*; divers sorts of *Firre*, *Sivet* Cats up *Roanock* River; where is *Pearle* also to be had, *Iron*, *Copper*, *Tynne*, *Lead*, divers kinds of sweet *Gummes*, severall sorts of *Dyes*, *Wood*, and *Sugar Canes*, in *Roanock*.

To

To which you may adde, they being now there, and which yeelds wonderfull increafe, *English* Corne of all sorts, *Rice*, *Flax*, and *Hempe*, *Pot-a-lies*, *Rape-seed*; and to say no more, you shall not finde the Earth ungratefull for any thing you trust her with.

And to encourage Gentlemen, that are desirous of winning honour, by making Discoveries of such places as may bring the greatest Wealth and Riches to their owne Countries, in which they shall not onely very much enrich themselves, but eternize their Names; let them peruse *M. Henry Briggs* (that famous Mathematician) his Booke printed about 28 yeares since, wherein he makes it plaine, that a Trade from *Virginia* may be easily driven into the South and West Sea, lying on the backside of *Virginia*, not farre distant from thence, and so consequently to the *East Indies*, and this by Rivers that have their Rise in the same place, with the great Rivers of *Virginia*; but as the *Virginia* Rivers empty themselves into the East or North Sea, so the other Rivers empty themselves into the West or South Sea.

In the degrees of 34, and 35, they receive three Harvests in five Moneths of the *Indian* Corn from the self-same ground, viz. they sowe in *Aprill*, and reape in *June*; sowe in *June*, and reape in *July*; sowe in *July*, and reape in *August*.

Virginia yeelds two Harvests in one yeare, viz. they reape their Wheat in *July* and then sowe Barley, and reape in *October*.

Their increafe is generall from 8 to 12 quarters of an Acre.

Their *Indian* Corne yields them above 250 quarters for one.

English fruits that have been transported bear wonderfully, and twice as fair as in *England*, and in deliciousnesse farre exceeding what they were before; their *Apricocks* and *Peaches* grow all on standing Trees, and not against Walls: Let this suffice for the Countrey.

S E C T. II.

The Coun-
tries Disease.

I Am in the next place, in order to the Cure, first to discover the Disease of this Country, and how contracted ; of which,

The Government is the greatest of all ; for no wise man will either transport himselfe, or send his estate to such a place where is no settled Government, and wholesome Lawes to preserve mens lives and estates , and to maintaine honest commerce.

The Government is, by Governour, Councell, and Assembly.

The Governour is commonly a Stranger, sent from *England*, and is to last but three yeares, in which time, he must not be blamed, if he doe his owne Worke.

Amongst other things, he can call Trustees and Debtors to be of the Councell, which puts the Adventurer to a stand.

And this well considered, hath gone a great way in the Disease.

For, by it Justice is stifled, and the Adventurer must never hope for Justice, since the Debtor is by the Governours favour, made both Judge and Party; by which meanes 'tis cleare, the greater the Adventure the surer lost, for the Trustee shall be the sooner a Councillor.

In these things I speake experimentally of such as were before, but doe not charge the present Governours, for by their care the Plantation is in some reasonable condition of recovery.

Next, by the People.

The Assembly in manner as it hath beene chosen, hath been mischievous, for they have not beene elected for their honesties and abilities, but by their great Port, although maintained with an Adventurers purse ; and such was the Assembly, when most of them being bound to pay Mony-Debts, made an Act of Assembly, that they should pay their Debts in *Tobacco* at 12.d. per li. when
it

it was sold at the same time in the Countrey for one penny.

The Laws were bad, and worse administred, by which meanes industrie was discouraged, and strifes countenanced.

The Councells time, that should be better spent for the encouraging of others, taken up in hearing, but not determining unnecessary strifes.

Next, the Disease growes by the Commoditie they have and doe make their Staple; which,

First, from the very infancy of the Plantation, they have made *Tobacco* their Staple, which hath been sent for *England* in such quantities, as many yeares there hath beene some hundred thousand pounds weight, not worth the fraught and custome, and by this means many a poore Planter hath been destroyed.

Secondly, *Tobacco* being once in the ground, is never out of hand till in the Hogs-head; and, which is the misery of it, the Moneths of *June*, *July*, and *August*, being the very height of the Summer, the poore Servant goes daily through the rowes of *Tobacco* stooping to worne it, and being over-heated he is struck with a Calenture or Feaver, and so perisheth: This hath been the losse of divers men.

Thirdly, the *Tobacco* is ripe but once in the year, and Ships goe for *Virginia* at that time when they may have the *Tobacco* for their home-ward fraught, there being nothing else to lade them, which makes many here in *England* thinke, that it is a yeares Voyage to *Virginia*, whereas if there were other Commodities to lade Shipping, they might go and return in four or five Moneths at the most, by which meanes many a man that would willingly have gone away in *March*, had there beene Shipping to transport him, is of another minde, or hath otherwise settled himselfe before *September* comes, which is the usuall time of going.

Fourthly, that by ships going in this manner, they are pestered with people, who thereby are very much indangered in their healths, and the passenger is at as much more charge in his transportation as otherwise he should be, for he payes 5 l. 10 s. for a mans passage, and keeping his men at charge in the Cookes Shops in Saint *Katherines* five or six weekes, stands him neare in 3 li. a man more, whereas, if ships were constantly going, it would not stand him in above 4 li. 10 s. a man.

The *Indians* Treachery, like a malignant disease, hath hindred many friends from visiting it, for the massacre in 1622, wherein was slain 350, hath scared many people from coming to it, which if truly understood would not fright the meanest spirit, since the *English*, by reposing trust and confidence in the *Indian*, gave the opportunity, for it was not the strength of millions could injure them. And whosoever shall reade the relation of the massacre, set out 1622, will find there is no danger in them, except you give them weapons, and stand still whilst they destroy you.

And next, the miscarriage of good designs for Staple commodities hath added much, wherein I could instance in particular, by whom the designs of making *Pot-ashes*, *Rope*, and *Walnut Oyle*, and other Staples, as also setting up Saw-Mills, were set on foot, and the particular reasons how they came to fail; which was not for want of the Countries being plentifully stored with materialls, but by other casualties: the particulars would take up too much room in this place; My desire being to make this so short as the very essence of the matter will beare, that it may not tire but delight and fully satisfie the Reader: wherefore I will give you some few generalls, whereby such may be admonished, as shall come after, how to avoid the mischiefs they fell under.

I. The

1. The first is, that this Country being in it self so full as is before set forth, many men ayming from small stocks to be suddenly rich, have spent themselves in courting their designs, and when all parties were agreed, not so much money left, as would procure the Licence to marrie.

2. Next, having built their designs upon some one Artificers life, his death, hath brought destruction to the Worke.

3. Or the Worke being here formed and sent over, some principall part hath beene lost, or broken, and none in that Countrey able to repaire the losse, the Worke hath suffered.

4. Or else having fully outed themselves at the first, what they intended to adventure, and upon that expecting a suddaine and certaine returne, when in stead thereof, they have beene saluted with a Bill of Exchange to pay, or a particular to provide a second supply; and being put by their confident expectation, they fall into despaire, and since it will not come at the first pull; give it over.

5. They goe in partnership, and upon some pettie difference draw severall wayes, and let the designe to the ground.

6. A sixt is, that when men come fresh over, their Credits are sound, and so soone forget wherefore they came, idling out their time, till their new-contracted Debts overtake them, and they and their designs are lost: This I have knowne to be the losse of many a good designe.

Malitious tongues ha's impaired it much: For it hath beene a constant report amongst the ordinarie sort of people, That all those servants who are sent to *Virginia*, are sold as slaves: whereas the truth is, that the Merchants who send servants, and have no Plantations of their owne, doe onely transerre their Time over to

others, but the servants serve no longer then the time they themselves agreed for in *England*: and this is an ordinarie course in *England*, and no prejudice or hurt to the servants.

And lastly, the unfitnesse of the people transported for the Worke, or being fit, not well ordered, hath hindered the Countries recoverie very much.

The usuall way of getting servants, hath been by a sort of men nick-named *Spirits*, who take up all the idle, lazie, simple people they can intice, such as have professed idleness, and will rather beg then work; who are perswaded by these *Spirits*, they shall goe into a place where food shall drop into their mouthes: and being thus deluded, they take courage, and are transported. But not finding what was promised, their courage abates, & their minds being dejected, their work is according: nor doth the Master studie any way how to encourage them, but with fowre looks, for which they care not; and being tyred with chafing himselfe, growes carelesse, and so all comes to nothing. More might be said upon this subject, were it fit: 'tis most certaine, that one honest labouring husbandman shall doe more then five of these.

SECT. III.

HAVING thus considered the Disease, and how contracted, I shall prescribe a plaine and easie way for the Recoverie, which shall be, first, by a wholsome and equall Government, that may incourage, delight, and secure all men.

Before you enter into the Government, observe the Proposer, whom you shall finde more employed about the Foundation then the Building, since 'tis found, that the first failing, the second cannot stand: And that he may not appeare altogether ignorant of what he undertakes, 'tis fit you should understand, that amongst other things he lookt into the Fabrick of *Englands* Lawes, and finding

finding Reason the Key, he endeavoured to enter, where at the very first, his Reason quarrelled with that part of the Building wherein the dissent of fee-simple estates was lodged, since the doore onely opened to let in the brothers of the whole blood, but was shut against the brothers of the half, although they were the children of one father; and that rather then let them in, though so neere, the estate must look an heire of the whole blood, though he can but call Cousin at never so great a distance, who as it were shall snatch the estate away, as if the half brothers were all Bastards. And prying further into this part, he found many mischiefs depending on it; to instance one for all: A man in povertie marries as poorely, and hath a sonne; the Wife dyes, he after marries richly, and hath many children, purchaseth a fee-simple estate, then dyes: the sonne by the first venture, enters and dyes; his Cousin, it matters not in what degrees distant, shall wipe the rest of the children of the estate which was brought by their owne mother. My reason told me, that the fathers owne children should be successively let in before the Cousin of the whole blood: but being satisfied in knowing the harsh reason of this Law, which was onely to preserve the estate in the whole blood in a right line; he ventured further, desiring to understand the uniformitie, but met such contrarieties of Judgements & Opinions, both in Law and Equitie, upon the selfe-same Cases, occasioned by the strength of Reason, more prevayling with one Judge then another, & Rules in Pleading, accompanied with various Circumstances and Niceties; full of Intricacies, and multitudes of Officers and Offices, (to know which severally, requires an Age): had swell'd these Buildings to that vastnesse, that he plainly saw, it was not one mans whole lives studie could make him Master thereof; all which proceeded from the mixture of the Laws of other Nations, who in severall times had power over this Kingdom: all which consider'd, made
him:

him retire, and to content himself in seeking upon what foundation this strange and Labyrinth-like building was erected, which he discovered to be politick reason, and then he thought, whether (since the ground-work in the generall was so good, & they who had the Government thereto minded) those parts of the foundation that were so harsh & rugged, might not be altered and made more smooth and equall, and the building made to answer: but he found it could not be, without apparant danger to the whole, since so many with severall titles had built their estates upon it.

Next, he apprehended, to take the whole building downe, and to new-lay the foundation from the best of the materials, and then, whether men might not in the mean time, and untill the fabrick should be again erected, lodge their estates in some safe hand, to be delivered them back, after the structure finisht, by some generall and free title: he was presently answered, That happily many in possession would willingly consent, but those interess'd in estates Tayl, the heires of the whole bloud, and of the half, the heires according to severall Customes, the Lords of Manours, and their Customarie Tenants, and many more of like nature, would never agree about their redeliverie. By which he perceived, 'twas impossible to alter any of *Englands* Lawes, with Justice to all interests: onely some thing might be done, to prevent the mischief that lay upon the Subject in the course and proceedings of the Lawes, and this no better way, then having in all times faithfull and able Lawyers, and that there might be some better way found out to make such as intend to professe the Law, to spend more time in their studies, before they undertake to advise men how to lose their estates.

All which being weighed, he was resolved, that no structure could be so commodious and delightfull, as
when

when it is carried up intire, with consideration, that in case the Family increafe, there might be additions without defacing.

Wherefore having by the means aforesaid a little knowledge of the foundation of *Englands* Laws, & having by experience found many mischiefs and inconveniencies to grow from severall parts thereof, he considered, whether he might not venture from thence to design a pleasant and intire building, wherewith all men (not otherwise clog'd and fettered with estates, held by Ancient and intricate titles & Customes) might be taken, and chearfully contribute to the work: & upon enquiry after a place to set his Frame upon, he found the forraigne Plantations were already hard at work about it; but having surveyed their Draught, he clearly saw they had left too many doors for inconveniences, & which was worse, the foundation was mistaken, and so the higher they built, the more dangerous. All which was easy to be rectified, since in respect they were as yet but pin'd together with their interest under a common title, and slightly fastned with personall ties: being glad of this advantage, that possibly he might be the Author of so good a work, he chearfully undertooke the Modelling the same. And finding that Government is no other then the extraction of power into the hand of one or more, to the end it may be dispenced upon all occasions for the peoples good & safety, he considered, that those in whom the power rested, ought to be for wisdom, justice, and integrity, drawn from the very quintessence of the people, which must be done by a through knowledge of each other, whereby they would be able from amongst themselves, to set the best, the first step towards the Government; and they presently to have power over those that chose them, but not to be in the Chusers power to call back; the highest power, after, shall by steps raise them according to their abilities, which you'll find more plain in the following Government.

The Modell of Government proposed.

First, Before the going over of the Companie, they together with the Adventurers, to chuse thirteene able and fit men to be of the Councill.

This prevents strife about elections.

Secondly, That these shall from amongst themselves make choise of an able man to be Governour; and this to be done by a Balletting Box, that it may never be knowne who was for, or against the Election.

a This election being simple, gives way, that if there be one man in all the Councill, although the youngest in degree, fitter then the rest, he may as soon arrive at the Government as any of his Seniors, by which 'tis possible that this Commonwealth may be Governed by the wisest and justest men in the Country, which cannot be, when two stand in competition for it, then the one must have it: and this will draw every man to be ambitious to studie the good of the Countrey.

b This is a tie upon the Governour, to walk equally and justly before the people.

c By this the Governour, if just, able, and good, may continue his life in the Government.

ensuing yeare; which shall be done in manner aforesaid, beginning first with him that was the late Governour.

Fourthly, The Governour and Councill to agree upon some knowing man of the Law to be Secretarie.

That

*That the People may be satisfied of the equalitie
of the Government, and that all men may be
encouraged to studie the good of the
Countrey, they shall finde steps
raising them to the
Government.*

Wherefore I propose, That untill the Countrey shall be in a condition to be divided into Shires, Hundreds, and Parishes; the People shall be numbred by Free-holders; and every fortie or fiftie Free-holders, more or lesse, according to the number that are nearest neighbours, shall be called a Division, by the name of the chiefeft man inhabiting amongst them, or by some other name, as shall by the Councell be thought fit: And these to have power at a certaine day and place in every yeare, to meet within their owne Division, and then to make choice from amongst themselves of six able and fit men; and their names being presented to the Governour, he by himselfe, in the presence of the Councell, shall appoint three out of the said six, who for the yeare following shall be stiled the Superintendents of that Division, and shall have such power as is hereafter provided: And at the yeares end, the people of every Division shall in like manner meet, and shall make choice of three more from amongst themselves, whose names, together with the last Superintendents, shall be presented to the Governour, and he shall out of them, in manner aforesaid, appoint three that shall be Superintendents for the following yeare: By this, the three first Superintendents, if found honest, may still continue.

By this 'tis possible, that the ablest and honestest of the people shall alwayes be in Authority: for this is the first step to the Government.

The people will be carefull to chuse good, and able men, since those they chuse shall immediately exercise a power over them.

This will encourage men to be just and deserving.

By this means the people shall have an Account of the Governours and Councells carriage for the generall good.

By this a good understanding will be had between the Governour and the people, and nothing in probability may be presumed shall be moved, whereby the Common-wealth shall be in danger.

This provides, there may be a good Council of the wisest & honestest of the people, and by it a confusion of Councell and Councillors is avoided.

These 12 are next in degree for Councillors, and in the Interim serve for excellent uses, as you shall see hereafter.

The Generall or Great Assembly shall consist of the said Superintendents, who at a certain day and place, every yeare, as shall be most convenient, without further Summons, shall meet in the Assembly, and in this Assembly, the Governour shall have the chief place, and the Councell to have places there according to their degrees. The Secretarie of State shall have a place under the Governour, and shall be Speaker in these Assemblies: the Governour, for that he is the Head, and hath a power above them all, shall not Vote; but hearing the Debates, and making Objections, he will be the better enabled to use his power in his Negative voice.

But when the Countrey shall be so well peopled, that there may be 50 of the Division aforesaid, then all the Superintendents shall not come to the Assemblies in manner aforesaid, but the people shall chuse one of their three Superintendents, in every Division, to come to the Assembly.

No Assembly shall sit longer then twentie dayes.

Before the rising of the Assembly, the Governour shall appoint twelve men of the Assembly to be Assistants to the Councell, for the yeare following.

There shall be a Judge, or Judges.

There shall be a Treasurer.

There shall be a Surveyer.

It must be agreed, when the number of Assembly men be knowne, what number of Assembly men, and what of the Councell shall make a Court.

All Lawes shall be made in manner following.

They shall be proposed and debated in the Great Assembly: And if the Vote of the Assembly be for the Law, then the Governour and Councill by themselves shall debate it; and if it be agreed by them, then the Governour (who is also not to Vote with the Councill) shall consider of it; and if he assent to it, then to be a Law, otherwise not.

By this course there can be no surprisalls in making Lawes, but all Lawes will be truly understood & weyed, before confirmed.

The Power of the Great Assembly.

Besides their consents to the Lawes, they shall have Cognizance of Appeales from the Governour and Councill, and shall examine and punish all Briberie that any of the Councill or Secretarie shall be found guiltie of; and the Governour shall also be answerable to them for Briberie or injustice done by him: But the Governour shall not be questioned, untill the Charge, if it be Briberie, shall be proved by Oath; and none of the Councill shall be questioned for any the matters afore said, unlesse the Plaintife make Oath of the truth of the Charge: And then the Charge being upon debate thought fit to be taken into consideration, the partie charged shall not be admitted to sit in the Assembly till he be cleared, nor have any Vote upon the debate of his Charge. No single Oath shall charge any more then one man of the Councill, but there shall be two mens Oathes to charge two, and three men to charge three, and so for more: The fame of the parties swearing the Charge, either against the Governour or Councill, shall be first considered, if desired by the partie charged; and upon that, the Charge to be accepted, or throwne out.

The Secretarie, Treasurer, and Surveyor shall not be displaced, but by the Assembly.

By this they are Servants immediately to the Commonwealth, and not so easily drawne to serve ends.

If Lawes establiſhed may upon ſome fond conceit of a ſelf-wiſe man be ſtruck at, the Lawes will be alwayes tottering: but if there be any Law inconvenient, let it be ſhewed to the Governour, and Councell, who ſhould beſt underſtand the Lawes, and they being made ſenſible of it, let them move it.

ment, or the apparent diſturbance thereof, ſhall be puniſhed according to the merit of the offence, as the Aſſembly ſhall thinke fit.

The Power of the Governour.

Besides his Negative voyce in making of Lawes, he ſhall have power to command the due execution of the eſtabliſht Lawes.

This may be either by himſelf, or with the Councell, as ſhall be thought fit.

He ſhall on a certaine day every yeare, in the preſence of the Councell, chuſe out of the ſix preſented to him by every Division, the three Superintendents, and in caſe any of them dye, or upon complaint be diſcharged, then out of the three that ſhall be preſented to him by the Division, whereof he was a Superintendent that was diſcharged, he ſhall chuſe one to ſupply the place of the dead or diſcharged Superintendent.

The people ſhall not preſent one man twice in one year to be a Superintendent; all Warrants ſhall iſſue out in his name.

He, by the aſſent of the major part of the Councell, ſhall give ſuch titles to men of deſert, as ſhall be warranted by the Law.

He ſhall by himſelfe determine all Cauſes of Appeals in equitie under 50. li.

He ſhall have an Arbitrary power in all matters concerning the peace, not otherwiſe provided for by the Lawes.

He

He shall have such allowance, and in such manner for the defraying of his charge, as shall be agreed on by the Assembly.

He shall have power upon complaint, to discharge any Superintendents, and to send a Warrant to the Division to elect new men, but the partie discharged may appeale to the Councell, by delivering his Petition to the Secretarie.

If any Division cannot agree about the chusing men to be Superintendents, then he at the time and in manner aforesaid shall appoint three of that Division, as he shall thinke fit to be Superintendents.

He shall treat with all Agents and Messengers from other Colonies, and after advice had with the Councell shall give answers.

He shall on a certaine day, in manner aforesaid, appoint out of the Assembly twelve to be Assistants to the Councell for the ensuing yeare.

Out of these 12 shall be alwayes chosen men to represent the Adventurers, in examining the Trustees accompts.

He shall in manner aforesaid, nominate every forty or fifty Free-holders of the neereft neighbourhood, that shall chuse men to make Superintendents.

He shall take care of the Adventurers estates in such manner as is hereafter provided.

He shall, with the advice and consent of the major part of the Councell, call Assemblies so often as shalbe thought fit.

Upon complant of the Superintendents, he shall examine the Trustees of the Adventurers Plantations, and shall prescribe such rules for the prevention of the abuse of the Adventurers, as shall be thought fit, and shall refferre the punishment of the Trustees to the Councell.

Upon the complaint of the Adventurers, he (without notice first given to the Trustees) shall appoint three of the Assistants to audite and examine the Trustees Accompts, and report it to the Councell, who shall see Justice done betweene the Adventurers and Trustees.

By this the Trustees shall not prevail with the Governour, to get his friends nominated to take the accompts.

The

The Secretarie shall be assisting to him in all the matters aforesaid, to informe the Governour what the Law is at all times, as occasion shall require.

No Appeale from the Governour, but to the Generall Assembly, except in case of turning out a Superintendent, who shall appeale to the Councell.

He shall determine all differences concerning place either in the Councell or elsewhere.

He advising with the Councell, shall pardon death, but the Judge before whom the matter was tryed shall first certifie.

He shall appoint two or three of the Assistants to audite any Accompts that shall be in difference.

The Power of the Governour and Councell Joynt.

They shall determine all Appeales that shall be brought before them.

No Appeales from them to the Generall Assembly shalbe admitted, untill obedience be first given to their Decree.

These, in all cases that concerne the good of the Colonie, except raising men and money, shall have an Arbitrarie power, except in such cases as are provided for by the Law.

By this, the danger of laying continually burthens upon the people is taken away.

This prevents the Governour from making a Councell of his favourites, which if admitted, might be destruction.

These, together with the major part of the Assistants, shall have power for the raising and levying of men and money for defence of the Colonie, and an account thereof shall be given at the next Generall Assembly, which shall be reported there by the Secretary.

These to have power over their Members, without the consent of the Governour, and put out and take in by the former manner of elections, whom they please of the Assistants, but shall not exceed their number, & they shall refer the punishment of a Councillor to the Great Assembly, except imprisonment, which they shall have power to doe.

They

They, together with the Governour, shall have power to elect Judges, and remove them, as they shall see cause. They shall elect all Officers, as are not otherwise provided to be elected.

They shall have power to question and punish all inferior Officers.

The Power of a Judge.

He shall keepe his Courts upon such dayes, and in such places as shalbe appointed him by the Councell.

He shall issue out his Warrants to the Superintendents, to impannell Juries to attende the Court, and in case the difference happen to be betwene two men of two severall Divisions, then a Jurie to be made up equally out of both the Divisions.

He shall sit in Court in the fore-noones, and try all Causes properly tryable by Juries, and in case any matter of equitie that he shall thinke fit be offered, he shall after Verdict respite Judgement, and in the after-noon of the same day, shall sit Judge in equitie, where the Witnesses being all ready, as may be presumed, because of the tryall at Law, he shall determine the equity of the Cause: but if it shall appeare to him that Witnesses, or papers were wanting, and not by default of the parties; Then he shall leave the Cause to the Governour, if under 50. li. if above, to the Councell.

He shall for discoverie of the truth, examine the parties upon their Oaths if desired, but in this case the parties Oath shall conclude the Cause.

If any capitall Offender be tryed before him, and he shall thinke the Prisoner capable of mercie, then he shall certifie the Governour thereof, and for the present relieve the Prisoner.

He shall refer all accompts to be audited by such men as the Governour shall appoint.

The Power of the Superintendents.

They shall once in a Weeke or a Fortnight keepe a Court.

They or any two of them shall finally determine all Causes arising within their Divisions, not exceeding 10.li. in which cases no Appeale shalbe but for apparent Injustice.

They shall call the parties before them in all other Causes, and end the businesse if they can, but without coercive power.

None shall be admitted to sue or petition, unlesse he alleadge that the Superintendents have had the hearing of the Cause, and could not end it, and in case the Suggestion be false, then the Petitioner shall pay costs, and be dismissed back to the Superintendents.

They shall appoint a fit Officer to attend them, who shalbe as a Constable, to execute all Warrants.

They shall have power joyntly and severally in all Cases of the Peace, as a Justice of Peace.

They shall command before them any Trustee of an Adventurers Plantation within their Division, and examine him concerning frauds, or other indirect courses taken, whereby the Adventurers may be in danger to suffer and reprehend him, or certifie the Governour, as occasion shall require.

They shall immediately take care of any Adventurers estate, upon the death of a Trustee, and secure it untill the Governour can be certified thereof, and he take further order in it.

They shall cause all such Warrants to be executed, as shalbe directed from the Assembly, Governour, Council, and Judges to them.

No Appeale from any Court, but for Injustice, which must be made good in some one particular, otherwise the partie appealing, to make reparation to the parties from

from whom he did appeale, as shalbe thought fit by the Court appealed to.

Concerning Adventurers,

All Adventurers that send any Adventure, may direct a Coppy of his Adventure to the Governour and Councell, together with the names of the Trustee; who shall before the Governour acknowledge himself to be trusted with the estate, & from this time the whole Colonie shall take care that he be not injured, by any indirect practice of his Trustee: and without this the Colonie shall take no care of the estate.

No Bond or Bill shall bind any Trustee, unlesse the same be acknowledg'd before the Superintendents and entred by them into a Book, to whom such Trustee shall give satisfaction for his so running into debt.

None shall buy or take any Servants, Cattle, Cart, Plough, or Utenfills belonging to the Plantation of any Trustees to pawne, unlesse it be in manner as aforesaid.

No Trustee shalbe compted a Free-holder, unlesse he have 100 Acres of his owne Land stock't and manned, and a Plough going in it.

None but Free-holders shalbe Superintendents.

All debts to be paid by any Planter in the yeare to come, shalbe acknowledged before the Superintendents of the Division wherein the Planter lives, otherwise not to be recoverable which acknowledgement shall have the force of a Judgement.

If a Merchant complaine of his Factour, the Governour in presence of the Councel, shall appoint either two Assistants or any Superintendencie to take the accompt and certifie the Councel that Justice may be done.

If any Planter or Merchant dye the Superintendents of the place shall at the perills of their Divisions, immediately seize upon the estate, and shall inventorice and appraise it, & if the Executor or he that hath right to the

be not in the Countrey to receive the same, then they shall send a Duplicate subscribed by them, of the Inventorie and Appraiment to the Governour, that the same may be entred into the Register.

The Superintendents may put in such persons, to manage the estate and take such security from them, as they shall thinke fit, for the whole Division shall be answerable for the estate to the Governour, and the whole Colonie shall be answerable to the partie interested.

But if the Governour, upon perusal of the Inventorie, shall find the estate too weake to beare the charge of management, or that there is any deade Commoditie therein, then he shall direct his Warrants to the Superintendents, to make sale of both, or of the Commoditie onely, as he shall thinke fit, who shall appoint a day in the ensuing weeke for the selling thereof; But on the *Sunday* before the day of sale, the said day, together with the particulars to be sold, shall be published in their owne Church, and three more of the neereest neighbouring Churches, and the same at the day aforesaid shall be sold to the fairest bidder, and a Duplicate of their doings herein subscribed, they shall send to the Governour, which shall be also entred as aforesaid.

The Superintendents (for that the Division is to be charged) shall have power to command all debts due to the defunct, to be levied or wel secured, so that nothing be lost by their negligence, otherwise the Division to be answerable for it.

All money that shall be received, shall be paid to the Treasurer for the use of the interested, who shall not deliver it but upon the Governours Warrant.

By this meanes, the whole Colonie is chargeable to make good the estates that shall fall in manner aforesaid.

Oathes

Oathes to be drawne for Governour, Councell, Assembly, Judge, Superintendents, Overseers, and other Officers.

This Modell will serve, either for a free people that shall sit downe of themselves, without any Superintendent Power over them for their protection, or it may well agree with Superintendent Power in any Plantation already settled (unlesse the Owner of that Power intend to rule by Will) if the Election of the Governour be onely altered in this manner; *viz.* That those who have the Power, shall nominate the first Governour, and he not to be displaced but by the Great Assembly; and after the Councell, in manner as is set downe before, to chuse three from amongst themselves, out of which, such as have the Power may appoint one to succeed, and till his or their pleasure be knowne therein, the Councell out of themselves to elect a man to supply the Governours place.

The mischief, by sending strangers to governe this Countrey, who neither knowes the people nor their customes, neither they him, must be prevented, if ever the Countrey prosper.

Studie this Modell of Government, and compare it with any other that hath been, or is now in being, and you shall finde prevented those mischiefs, that like so many degrees of poyson make some giddy, others deadly sick, swelling them to bursting. In it you may, see every man harmoniously working, according to his severall indowments of minde and body: first, to preserve it in health, by stifling in the infancie all contentions and love-breaking strifes; next, to feede, clothe, and enrich it, resolving with speed to make their Commonwealth flourish; which cannot be doubted, since in it all are so much pleased and delighted: the common people sitting and chusing the stones for this strong and sumptuous Building, the Governour and Councell laying and setting

setting these Stones (so provided) for the best advantages, whilst the Adventurer is searching for, and sending materials from all places.

Another good meanes to the Recovery must be by raising Commodities for the constant employment of Shipping; and although this speak it self, yet examples will doe well.

And first let us look upon *New England*, a Plantation begun thirteen yeares since *Virginia*, viz. in the yeare 1620, the ground no more comparable to *Virginia*, then the North of *Scotland*, is to the South of *England*, they have no Sugar, Indigo, Ginger, or any other of the rich Commodities before spoken of, neither will they grow there; yet in this little time of 28 yeares they are become a flourishing people, and with many gallant Ships built, and every way fitted with materials raised out of their own Countrey; and also laden with their own Native Commodities, drive a Trade with all the world, insomuch as men shall seldom misse passage for *New England* from *London*, once in two Moneths; and by this means, have many fine Towns, and are full of people.

Next look upon that little Island of *Barbado's* not much bigger then the Isle of *Wight*, which lay languishing of the disease *Virginia* now groines under, (till within this five or six yeares past,) you may see how by the strength of an indifferent Staple Commodity, viz. Sugar, Indigo, Cotton Wool, & Ginger, it is strangely recovered, that there's whole Fleets of Ships constantly going & coming between it and *England*, so that Passengers are going thither constantly, and they are grown to that height of Trade, that it hath been affirmed to me from very good hands inhabiting in that place, that the last

yeare

yeare there was from all places imployed thither above one hundred Sail of Ships, and they are seldome without twenty, or thirty Sail in their harbour.

Yet I can well remember the time, when their fame was much worse, then *Virginia's* now is.

By this means, they have great numbers of men transport themselves of all degrees.

And all this is forst, by the commodity; for their Government is not so good that any wise man should be in love with, nor is this Island so extraordinary pleasant to intice men above other places, also the Adventurers have had as indifferent measure there.

And this well and wisely considered, how much more shall thar place flourish, whereby a sweet and harmonious Government all men shall have faire and honest dealing, in a land full of pleasure and delight, yielding abundance of the best Staple commodities in the whole world:

The next help to the Recovery, must be by the commodity, we are to fix upon, wherefore, we will examine all, and make choice of the best.

There is without question in this Country, store of Gold, and Silver Mynes, which I could clearly demonstrate, but the discovery will bring ruine to the place, for all Princes, and Potentates clayme an interest in Gold and Silver, which they will reach with their swords: I shall say no more of them.

The next is Sugar, Indigo, Cotton Wool, and Ginger, the very Commodities of the said Island; all which will grow on the Southermost part of *Virginia*, but yet they will not do the work, for first the Sugar Canes and

and *Indigo* seeds to plant, must be brought from the *Barbado's* or some other place, and then they are two or three yeares before perfect; and experienced men will also be wanting, and will be a work in respect of the charge, that but a few can compasse: and which is worst of all, the said Islands having gotten the start, will make those commodities drugges, before our Harvest; for in this little time, *Indigo* is fallen from nine shillings per pound, to three shillings six pence, and I have heard some of the Gentlemen themselves say, that *Indigo* in a very little time will not quit cost.

These are fine commodities for wise men to be doing with, indifferent quantities, but not to be the Staples that must do the work.

The next in consideration, will be Wine, Reisons, Dyes, and Drugges; truly great quantities of these, will make them Drugges indeed: besides, the time and money spent before they can be brought to perfection, may happily make the poore Planter, with the horse starve, whilst the grasse grows.

Yet I confesse all these are very good to be brought on by degrees, without prejudice to the main Designe.

The next that offer themselves, are Mynes of Copper, Tinne, Iron, and Lead, of all which, there is plenty in *Virginia*. These are clearly of the best sort of Staples, but they require a great deale of charge and time to bring them to perfection, and there is much of casualty happens in the working raised.

Therefore, if we run greedily upon them, they may chance to be too heavy for us, either in lifting, or carrying.

Wherefore my advice is, that these things may be stoll upon, at most leasure time, and when we have built

built a sure foundation upon Staple Commodities of a quicker production.

And now will I think of Silk, Pot-ashes, Rape, and Walnut oyle: and these are very good Staples. But yet when I consider, we are not all Pot-ashes, nor Oyle-makers, nor Masters of the Silk-worme mystery, nor can presently be at the charge, these are not such as must be built upon for the present Staples.

I will not say, but a single, double, or treble purse, so as they be strong, may easily with great advantage effect any of the aforesaid Staples; and by degrees, the rest may follow.

Then we find in the Countrey Mafts for Ships, Pitch, Tarre, Rosine, Turpentine, Clapboard, and Pipestaves: These are good Staples, but grosse Commodities, and most of them fitter to be made use of in the Countrey for building ships, and will do well when there are no other Fraughts.

These in their proportions are sure Commodities, and will helpe exceedingly, after better Staples are set upon.

I will now present you with *Englands* Staples, amongst which I find Corn, Hemp, Flax, Rape-seed, Cattle, Wool, to which I will adde one more, that cannot be had in *England*, and that is Rice, I am sure we can all be masters of the Plough, and shall soon be Masters of the rest.

And here I fix for these reasons.

First, for that we may all fall to these workes so soone as we are landed, and the season come.

Secondly, because Flax, Rice, and Rape-seed will grow all the Countrey over, and Wheat in all places, where the ground hath beene broken up before, of which there is plenty upon every Plantation which is past bearing of Tobacco, yet the best for Wheate; and there be divers other places, where VVheat will prosper

F

exceed-

exceedingly, that are not over-rich; for in many places, where the ground was never broke up, 'tis too rich for our *English* Corn, sending up the Stalk so high, that the wind layes it: and Cattle are there already in abundance.

The principallest reason is, that many Ships may be yearly laden by a few hands imployed in Corn, Rice, Rape-seed, and Flax, and if you observe but the following Scale, you shall find three hands to make yearly above twenty two tunnes of Corne, and Flax: and so proportionably a thousand hands imployed in Wheat, Rice, Flax, and Rape-seed, will yearly lade fifty Sail of Ships, of one hundred and fifty Tunne a Ship; by which it is evident that an infinite Trade by Sea might be suddenly driven, there being already in this place above 15000 men, besides women, and children, and such numbers of Ships constantly comming and going, would quickly people the Countrey: and it is not from the purpose to shew the failings of the first Adventurers for want of this foundation, for if you peruse their books Printed 1622, you shall find after they have told you, what the beauties are of the place, that their Commodities they intended, were Cordage, Pot-ashes, Iron, and the like; in all which many hands can make but slow worke, as to the lading of Ships; for the advantage of this place is, to raise the best of rough Commodities to be transported. Where hands are plenty, labour is cheap.

And for the greater encouragement, there is in this Countrey all materialls for the building and compleat finishing Ships, to carry these Commodities to their Markets: Before I go further, let me recollect my selfe, and thinke what a blessed Countrey must this be, where Gods blessings severally distributed upon other Countries meet all in one.

SECT. IIII.

A Scale, whereby after the proportion of 60.li. stock all men may know how to imploy their money upon this worke.

This Scale is made for a Master and his two Servants,

	li.	s.	d.
A Plough every way fitted	02	00	00
Three Spades, three Shovells, three Mattocks, two Felling-Axes, two Hatches, one two Hand-Saw, and one Hand-Saw.	01	03	00
Three gallons of Strong Water, and a Case.	01	00	00
One Fowling-peece, powder & shot	01	15	00
A Casting Net	01	00	00
Hookes and Lines to fish.	00	05	00
One Iron Pot, one Fry-ing Pan, one Spit, wooden Platters, Dishes and Porringers.	01	00	00
To be invested in Linnen or Woollen Clothes, Shoes, Iron-worke, or Stuffles, to be carried over.	20	00	00
	28	08	00

This 20.li. thus invested you may be confident to make 40.li. in the Countrey, since you are to deale with them for Cattle, Corne, and Flax-seed; this Adventure shall provide Cattle for the Plough, Corne, Sow, Pigges, and Poultrie for your House, and to sowc.

For Cloathing the two Servants.

Two Cloath Suites	01	10	00
Two Canvas Suites	00	14	00
Two woollen Drawers & } two Waist-coats }	00	14	00
Six Shirts	01	00	00
Four pair of Stockings	00	07	00
Four pair of Shoes	00	12	00
Two Monmouth Caps	00	04	08
Six Neck Handkerchiefes	00	04	00
Eight ells of strong Canvas } to make Bed and Boul- } ster.	00	10	00
One Rug and two Blanckets	01	00	00

The abovesaid charge of Servants is 06 15 08

The passage of three will be 16 10 00

Head money to the Chyrurgion }
of the Ship. } 00 07 06

The fraught of a Hogf-head in tonnage 00 15 00

24 08 02

brought from the other side 28 08 00

the totall is 52 16 02

Remaining of the 60.li. to be disposed }
of as he shall thinke fit, or he may } 07 03 10
carry another Servant.

*Now the Planter shall lefrow himself when he first
comes over, untill he can settle; and what he shall im-
ploy himsefe upon, with a reasonable propo-
sition what in a yeare, God assisting, may
by his labour be produced.*

Now having thus fixed our small Family, I shall
advise

advise them, when they come over, how to settle, which shall be in this manner, either for the first yeare joyn strength with some Planter there, where he shall find them all willing to receive him, either to diet, or he diet himself, and lodge with them; yet it will be best for him to board; for he may board himself, and his two men for twenty pound a year, and in this I speak much with the most; for my self was offered eight yeares since, by Captain *Matthews*, Captain *Pierce*, and divers others, to board all my Family at five pound a head, and to have better entertainment then any Gentleman in *England* for thirty pound a year, and now diet is much cheaper, and of this let no man doubt, since in the North of *England*, *Wales*, the Isle of *Man*, and in the West he may diet at the same rate, and cheaper the reason is, where money and Trade is not quicke, diet is cheap, so that if he resolve this course, which is far the best, then much of the abovesaid charge might be saved, infomuch as he might carry over another servant for the same charge, and being thus fitted, I shall advise him, to fall upon some piece of the Planters ground, that is cleared, and left by the Planter, because hee hath wrought it out of heart with Tobacco, and is to him of no use, yet the best for this Designe, of which grounds, there are great quantities, the Planter will give him leave for nothing, or for a very inconsiderable matter, and when his seed is in the ground, then he shall have good time to look out where to fix, and after he hath taken his first yeares crop, then to remove to that place he intends to settle, where he shall have one hundred, and fifty Acres, for ever; that is to say, fifty Acres for each man he transports; and his Crop by Gods blessing, will then enable him to build a pretty house, and treble his strength in Servants; and next yeare a Gentleman;

Let not our young Planter fear that he shall want any thing for being new come over, and uningaged in the Countrey, his credit for any thing he shall want, will be as good as the best mans in the Countrey, but let him not be bold with it, lest he forget his errand, and loiter out his time in good fellowship, then which there can be nothing more dangerous, since he is but now entering into his preferment: This Caveat is good, for it hath lost many a man yd.

And now having fitted him to his work, I will advise him in it.

He shall plough but twenty three Acres, twenty whereof he shall sow with Wheat, and three with Flax, for which work I will allow him eight weekes with two hands, which may with much ease be done, the ground being light; but if the Dutch ploughing comes in use, as I doubt not but this yeare it will, then one man doth the work of ploughing, and the two spare hands shall fall upon the inclosing the ground that is a ploughing, and after the seed is in the ground, the third hand falls in, there being nothing else to do till Harvest; long before which, I doubt not, but the inclosing 23 Acres will be done, when they may fall to building their new house, or preparing of ground against the next year by inclosing.

The Harvest being come, the Flax is first to be reaped, which I should have told you before, must not be sown till May, for which worke and the beating out the seed, I allow three weekes; then comes the twenty Acres of Corne to be reaped, for which I allow three weekes; there needs no trouble of cutting till it be threshed, for it shalbe threshed or trodden out with Oxen in the Field; I shall allow six dayes in worke for watering of the Flax; for the threshing of the Corne I allow ten weekes, but if it be trod or rubbed out as in the Islands with Oxen, a fortnight and lesse will doe it; I allow twenty

twenty five weekes for dressing nine hundred stone of Flax, in which a man shall dresse but two stone a day, in this worke the year is compleatly spent; in *England* I know it would be done in two thirds of the time, but I had rather vake it as I doe, that every man may be satisfied of the truth of the proposition.

Now, notwithstanding what is so confidently reported of the great increase of this Country, of which truth I am satisfied, I shall onely esteeme it equall with the best of our *Englische* ground; and then five quarters from an Acre of Wheat, and three hundred stone at 4 li. to the stone of Flax, and sixteene bushells of Flax-seed from an Acre shall well content me; if there be more; it will discourage no man; and it is well known, we have some ground in *England*; that beares neere six quarters of Wheat, on an Acre; and divers of the Flax-masters about *London* have confest the Proposition for Flax, to be true. Now let us turne our Commodity into money; and see if our labour be not sweetly recompensed.

The 20 Acres produceth me at 5 quarters an Acre, 100 quarters, which I value but at 2. s. 6. d. per bushell, which is 20. s. per quarter, and is in

The 3 Acres of Flax at 300 stone per Acre is 900 stone, which I value at 1 s. 4. d. per stone, and is 48 Bushells of Flax-seed at 5. s. per bushell.

By which it is plaine, selling of the Commodity in the Countrey, his yeares labour produceth

What

What a strange Adventure that man runnes, that puts himself in Print, he is sure to be judged without hearing. Pray Gentlemen, speak out: but not altogether; and I shall endeavour your satisfaction: you object, that the Corne, lying so long in the field, before threshing, must be spoiled, or in great danger; if you will enquire of the honest Gentry of that Countrey; they will tell you the weather at that time is not inconstant, however, with little labour, it might be stackt safe; your second is, who shall buy it?

Truly Sir, since it is for the Advantage of the work, I will admit your objection, and so am driven to seeke a Market, and for want of other Shipping, am forced to send it for *England*, which in the common opinion, will be sending Sugar to *Barbado's*.

But we are bound to see it, and now
 I lade 100 quarters of Wheat shot in }
 Hold, which is 20 Tunnes, and pay } 60—00—00
 3 l. per Tunne freight, which is }
 Nine hundred stone of Flax, for which }
 I allow three Tunne, at 4 l. per } 12—00—00
 Tunne, which is }
 The Flax-seed I keep in the Country, } 72—00—00
 for that will sell there.
 It is ten to one you have not lesse then }
 4 s. 6 d. a bushell for it in *London* } 180—00—00
 which is 36 s. per quarter, and is in all }
 The 900 stone of Flax of *Virginia*, be- }
 ing far beyond other Flax in colour }
 and strength, I doubt not but it may } 082—10—00
 yield 22 d. per stone.

the totall is ——— 262 ——— 10 ——— 00
 Freight deducted ——— 72 ——— 00 ——— 00
 the remainder is ——— 190 ——— 10 ——— 00

The

The price I would have taken
 in *Virginia* for the Wheat
 and Flax was, } 160 ——— 00 ——— 00
 Cleared by this bad Market to
 petty charges and profit over }
 and above the mony I would } 030 ——— 10 ——— 00
 have sold it for in *Virginia*, }

And I am confident a worse Market cannot be had, I hope having proposed every thing we buy at the highest rate, and every thing we sell at the lowest rate, and in the worst Market ; you will be satisfied of the reality of the proposition, and that it is a sure Foundation for a greater building.

I see you have something else, pray what is it ? you would know what the poore Planter shall doe to supply him till the returne of his Adventure, and then what shall become of him if his Adventure miscarrie ?

Truly you have give me that advantage by your objecting of dangers, that I shall insure the Adventure and the new Planter at the end of the two first yeares, shall insure him selfe to be in a better condition then the Gentleman that in *England* hath 200.li. per annum, and shall every yeare double his estate at the least, and this with much ease.

Wherefore I must tell you that our Planters credit is strong, either in the Countrey with the Planters, or with the Merchants, for so much if not more then his commoditie is worth; his old stock is still the same, and therefore wants nothing, but to pay for his and his mans diet and their wages for the fore-going yeare, which is 30.li. yet I will allow him to spend the overplus above 100.li. which in the Country was 72.li. or in *England* will be more, & this 100.li. in goods he shall send by the last Shipping that comes for *England*, he needs not fear to have his Market forestall'd since his commoditie is so Staple, and his advantage will be, that hee may

send his letters of advice to his friends by the first Ships, that they may in *England* beforehand know, what Ships the Adventure comes in, and cause the 100.l. Adventure to be insured, which hath been usually done for 50.s. and the Adventure being arrived in *England*, I propose it to be laid out for the Planters good in manner following.

50.li. for the passage and cloathing of six men, which it will plentifully doe, since they will need nothing but cloathes and to pay their passages.

06.li. In two Guns, powder and shot, Plough, Irons, and Iron-tooles, as he shall appoint.

30.li. to be invested in Commodities as he shall direct to buy more Cattle in the Country.

02.li. 10.s. paid for the Premio of the first ensurance.

11.li. allowed for petty charge, and content his friends that shall doe his buisines.

02.li. 10.s. to ensure the Adventure to *Virginia*.

100 ——— 00
And now is our Planter secure of his estate, and when the Adventure comes over, he is nine men strong, and by their reasonable endeavours may against the next return, in the following year by the rule aforesaid, have an estate of above 600.li. 00.s. besides his stock, which shews him he is in a happy condition.

And to encourage the new Planter, let him consider with himselfe that it is but two or three yeares care, to bring him to this safe harbour, and what paines and labour is taken by the poore Farmer in *England*, getting his bread with the sweat of his browes, and after eating it with care and sorrow, & all this but to pay his Land-Lord's Rent, and to procure some small subsistence; whereas here is no Rent to pay, and yet the Land twice as good as the best in *England*, food plenty, cost nothing but taking, which is done with much ease.

Rice.

Rice, and Rape-seed are farre richer Commodities, and done all with the same or lesser care and labour, these grow best upon the richest ground, and therefore most fit for the Countrey, the increase and profit much greater then those I have taken to illustrate the Proposition by, for my desire was, to examine the meanest of the said Staples; and let the best alone to help themselves.

If all this will not make *Thomas* a Believer, let him then enquire of the principallest straights and *Spanish* Merchants, walking the *Exchange*, and they shall tell him, that when they can be satisfied that there is either Corne, Rice, Hemp, or Flax to be had, there shall be no want of ships, and ready money paid for it, at the rate that I propose, they will tell him a hundred pound hath been usually assured from *Virginia* for 50s.

Thus having brought the Planter to happinesse in this life, I shall with some few admonitions shake hands and leave him to the God of mercies protection.

First, that God be by him and his Family truly served, and before and after work his blessing be duly implored.

Secondly, I shall advise him that he let not his mind rise with his riches, for that is the ready way to forget that God that gave them, and to make them like the sweetest sinnes that delight the body, but poyson the soul.

Thirdly, That he halt not between this and any other designe, let it appeare never so beautifull, but fall close to this, till he hath put himselfe past danger.

Fourthly, that he make no use of his Credit, but for absolute necessity.

For other advise, he shall find them under the title of advise in the end of the book.

And now let me turn back, and look upon my poore Spirited Countrey-men in *England*, and examine first the meanest, that is, the poore ploughman, day-labourer, and poore Artificer, and I shall find them labouring, and sweating all dayes of their lives; some for fourteen pence, others for sixteen, eighteen, twenty pence, or two Shillings a day; which is the highest of wages to such kind of people, and the most of them to end their dayes in sorrow, not having purchased so much by their lives labour, as will scaace preserve them in their old dayes from beggery: where by adventuring themselves, in a foure, or five weekes voyage (at most) over the Seas; which is nothing; they may with lesse labour, and care, in foure or five yeares see themselves in a condition never again to want; but to live like Gentlemen, and that by their owne Trades they have been bred in, for where a great Merchant-like Trade is driven, as will be suddenly in this place; all Artificers and handicraft labour is dear, which will appeare more plain, if we here in *England*, consider the difference, betweene the North parts, where you may have a labourer for foure, five, or six pence the day, and *London* where we pay twelve, fourteen, or sixteen pence the day, the reason is because of the great Trade that's driven at *London* by Merchants, and the little or Trade in the North.

For if 60.li. aforesaid shall produce above 170 l. *per annum*, 200 li. which is the Estate I here value, may produce much more then 300 l. *per annum*, and the Master live plentifully.

Next I shall look upon the poore Yeoman, with ten, fifteen, or twenty pound *per annum* land, or the value thereof in his purse; which with continuall care helps him to eat bread; yet this Estate weighed by the aforesaid Scale, will truly tell him, that being transported to this place he is a Gentleman of three hundred pound a yeare at least.

Then

Then come I sadly to look upon the poore Gentleman of fiftie, sixtie, or a hundred pound *per annum*, who was happily the youngest Sonne of some Gentleman, of a great Estate, which was settled upon the eldest son and this to keep up the Familie, onely that the younger Children might be quiet, there is some superfluities thereof, thrown amongst them, which together with their Gentility, and the expectation of an elder Brothers death, holds them up; till Children and Charge sucks them under miserie: Let these men timely bring their estates to this ballance, and they shall make themselves Elder Brothers.

The Merchant is ready for receiving the Commodity, and to performe his part; but that is to be done without the Scale: yet I must joyne him with the Adventurer; for which I know in time he will give me thanks: and my Advice shall be to him, and the Adventurer to bring foure or five hundred pound to the Scale, and they will finde it profitable without danger: for the Government will make the Scale go true.

Adventurer
is in the sense
of the booke
him that
sends to plant
The Govern-
ment wil pre-
serve this es-
tate with the
increase.

The man of money too, if his heart will serve him, may weigh two or three hundred pound at this Scale, and he will finde it in two yeares, more then ballance the yearly use of foure or five thousand pound, and the Government for his security, will assure him, that his money is placed secure.

And lastly, I propose to the Gentlemen or Elder Brothers, (who have had or now have great Estates) that it is good policy to have two strings to their bow, for it hath been a thing taking very much with wise men not to adventure all their estates upon one title, nor in any one County, and their wisdom never appeared so much as in these distracted times; for when the enemy had possession of their estates, in one County they have
happily

Examine how
many Gen-
tlemen have
run them-
selves in debt
beyonde their
estates to sup-
ply them in
the Warres.

Examine
those that lay
under the
power of both
Armies.

happily been free in another which was enough to sup-
port them in the storm during the War, but how mise-
rable are the vanquished, it had been happy for them,
had their estates been divided in two or three King-
domes; for there is many a gallant Gentleman, who
before these Warres, had some one, others two,
and some three thousand pounds *per annum*; and
now not able to feed their Families: and others living
upon their estates have had their bread taken from
them to feed taxes, and in the best condition have
been content, to receive the ordinary Revenue of
their estates, and being full of Children, have beene
glad to set downe under; that their Estates might
grow over them, and if they shall bring part of their
Estates to this Scale, they shall not onely find a safe
harbour to retire to, in the worst of the storme; but
till then, that little part will be growing, and in a
short time swell bigger then the bulk of all the rest.

S E C T. V.

THe next thing that I am in order to handle is,
that untill Commodities bee raised, for a constant
Trade of Shipping, how Passengers may be transport-
ed with the best convenience, both for health, and
Charge.

And first I will tell you of the ordinary way, with
the Conveniences, and inconvoniences, both for health,
and Charge.

The ordinary time of going, is about *September*,
or *October*, which times Ships have made choice of,
in respect the Crop of Tobacco will be ready for
their homeward freight, which is alwayes in, or about
December, and so they lade, and returne in *Februa-*
ry, *March*, or *Aprill*.

The

The Charge.

The Servants are taken up by such men
as we here call *Spirits*, and by them
put into Cookes houses about Saint
Katherines, where being once entred,
are kept as Prisoners untill a Master
fetches them off; and they lye at
charges in these places a moneth or
more, before they are taken away.
when the Ship is ready, the *Spirits*
charges and the Cooke for dieting
paid, they are Shipped, and this
charge is commonly

The Passage Money for a man is	05	10	00
Head Money to the Chyrurgion	00	02	06
So that a Servant stands them com-	08	12	06
monly in			
They pay for a Tun of goods fraught	03	00	00

Health.

The Ships taking of men by the Pole is extreame
Unhealthy, for by this means to make the greater fraught
they take so many, that their Ship is pestured, and sub-
ject to diseases, which hath happened very often.

And they being onely bound to land the Passengers
in *Virginia* at large, or else in some particular River; they
take no further care, but at the place where they them-
selves design their Ships to go, they set their Passengers
on land, which many times falls out to be distant from
the Plantations, to which the most of the Passengers are
bound some thirty, forty, or fifty miles and more, and
some of the Passengers being sickly at their landing, per-
ish before they arrive at their home. And the latter the
Ships come to *Virginia* the worse, for then they are set a
shore

shore in the very strength of Winter, which is about the last of *December*, and being weake are spoiled with cold, whereas if they had been set down at their Plantations, they would soone recover their healths.

The best and cheapest way for those that intend to go at these time, which for the reasons aforesaid are the worst, as also being longest, in that they go above 200 leagues out of the way, hauling over to the *Azores* or *Western* Islands, for the advantage of the wind.

Let them upon the *Exchange* inquire what Passengers are going, and there make a consortship of those who live nearest together in the Countrey, and having made themselves up a considerable number of thirty or forty, let them then bind the Master to set them downe with his Ship, at or so neere that particular place they designe to go to, as the Ship can come.

But the better way will be, if they can make up so many Passengers a will give a Ship a freight, then to hire a Ship amongst themselves, to set them downe at their place in *Virginia*, which will make the Planters stock go further by a third part, then it would doe by transporting himself as aforesaid; which I demonstrate in manner following.

Suppose I had 120 Passengers, and 100 tuns of goods.

I look out for a Ship of 150 Tuns, which will doe it very well, and hire her either by the Month or the Voyage, which I shall find best cheap; this Ship I can have for 100.li. a Month, but in respect they will not let her for a lesse time then five or six Months, and I having no commoditie as yet to relade her home, I will therefore agree for the Voyage outward, and after I am set down, let him make his best advantage of any employment he shall meet with, and to performe this service I can have him for 300.li. at the most, the Owners victualling their owne Company, and finding all things pertaining to the Ship; but you may obsetve, if you will take upon you a

Flemish

Flemish bottome, she will goe cheaper, which in case a Fleet of Ships went together, I would do.

Now for that I have observed salt meates which is the Sea diet, doth not so well agree with Land-men, and besides that manner of victualling is very deare, I shall for the Passengers propose a better and more pleasant diet & far cheaper which will not stand you in at above three fourths of the usuall charge.

And first I propose a meat with which the *Dutch* victuall very much, and call it Gruts, which like Oate-meale thickens extreemly in boyling, and being buttered is a very pleasing and satisfying dish, which I have experienced in *Dutch* Ships, or otherwise you may have Rice and a little Spice, with Butter or Bag-Puddings with Plumbs, with a little Flesh, Butter, Cheese, and Fish, which well proportioned will both please and fill the Passenger; in diet if the mind be satisfie, the stomacke soone agrees.

And after this rate let us examine the Accompt.

Victuall for 120 men for two Months }
at 16.s. a man per Moneth is } 192—00—00

For freight of the Ship — 300—00—00

So that the charge of transporting }
120 men and 100 Tunnes of goods } 492—00—00
is }

The former way it will cost you }
viz. 5.li. 10.s. per man for 120. } 660—00—00
men is }

For freight of 100 Tunnes of goods }
at 3.l. per Tunne is } 300—00—00

The totall of the charge of 120 men }
and 100 Tunns of goods by this } 960—00—00
course is }

By which it is plaine you may carry your men and goods, at a very little more then half the charge that you give the other way.

And I shall desire you to consider what an advantage 'tis to the poore Planter, to have his stock made twice as good as 'twas.

H

All

All this considered, let it justifie the Scale, in the charge of Passage.

The next way is upou *New Englands* Ships, which go and come almost all the yeare, but this will be after the old Charge, except you take her wholly to Freight, or have a very considerable number toward the same; the difference, which is much will be, you may take your own time to go over,

But within one year or two, I doubt not, but the Staples aforesaid, will be there in such quantities, men shall passe all the year long at the forementioned easie rate.

But the last, and best way, will be in the Moneths of *February March, April*, by our Shipping that go to *New-Found-Land*, those that go first, go to Fish: the last go to take in that fish, all these Ships go light to *New-Found-Land*, except some of the Fishers, who lade salt for the Fisherie.

And I am confident, you may have one of those Ships, (and they are commonly of the best, and most warlike Ships of Merchants) of 300 Tunnes for 400 l, and one of these will carry handsomly 200 Passengers and 200 Tunnes of goods; and let us see our condition now.

The diet of the 200 Passengers	}	—320—00—00
for the time in manner afore- with fresh meat is		
The Fraught of the ship is,		—400—00—00
The totall Charge of transport- ing 200 Passengers, and 250 Tunnes of goods is,	}	—720—00—00
Should you carry them by the old course, the Passage of 200 men at 5. li. 10. s. per man is		—1100—00—00
The Fraught of 200 Tunnes of goods, at 3 l. per Tunne is	}	—600—00—00
The charge in the old way of 200 men, and 200 Tunne of goods is		—1700—00—00

BY

By which it is plain all parties very well satisfied, the Planter is not at much above one third part of the usual charge.

Pray marke it, that whereas our Planter by the old way could carry but five men, he may by this carry thirtene.

Besides which it is extreemly to be considered that the Freight being so cheap, there may be store of good horses carried over in a short time; there being as yet in the Countrey, not much above 250 horses and Mares, and that would quickly make them do, what is not fitting every man should know.

Besides that, the Passage is so cheap, it is exceeding advantagious; especially, if you get away in *March*, your Passage will be pleasant, both for fair weather, and shortnesse, since now you go not out of your way to the *Azores* as in the Winter voyage: But you go the straight way: for these two wayes differ just as the Bow and string, and your voyage, is sometime under a Moneth, seldome above: for in this time of the year the winds hang Easterly from our Coast, which follows you all the way; nor is this all: for you shall come into the Countrey, the pleasantest time of all the yeare, when being in the splendour of her beauty, shee'll ravish you with delight for welcome.

Nor are you come at this time to pleasure without profit, but if the pleasures will let you retire to your businesse, you may fall presently into the ground and before *August* have a Crop of Flax, Rice, Corne, Beanes, and Pease.

Having now brought the Gentlemen and Yeomen into the Countrey, He be their Harbinger, and provide them good quarters till they shall be settled.

I know it is a common opinion received, that such as go to *Virginia*, come to a wilderness, and they must lie in the fields, till they can build them a house, such

And if you will look in the books Printed by the Virginia Company, in 1621, or 1622 you shall find that of 900 men transported in one Fleet, in the time aforesaid, there died but one.

false rumours hath lockt up this paradise of the earth from many a deserving man, but the truth is let thy titles be what they will, thou art but a Gentleman, and very many such thou shalt find there, who to prevent thy asking will freely and with all sweet respects invite thee to be their Guest, and compt themselves sufficiently rewarded that you'll entertaine their Motion; men of lower condition shall find the like with as heartie welcome to their Beefe, Bacon, and Bag-pudding, as ever *Tom* gave *Dick*, or *Winifred* gave *Parnell* in our Countrey; and being thus fitted they will willingly leave you their ground for a crop, or you may looke out to seate your selfe upon your owne, which so soone as you have made choice of, will by the Court be confirmed to you and your Heires for ever.

I should have fitted you with Servants, before your comming into the Countrey, but since it is onely our fancies have beene there to take a view against our persons come, wee'll not goe without Servants.

And of Servants the best are best cheape.

Therefore Ile not advice the Spiriting way, which sends Drones to the Hive, in stead of Bees, but that you take stout Labourers and good Worke-men, giving them honest wages from 3.li. to 10.li. a yeare according to the quality of the men, for if we in *England* can pay 2. or 300.li. *per annum* rent for a Farme, and give great wages, we may much better give wages where our ground is twice as good, and no rent paid.

Besides it keeps a Servant in heart, and makes him at alltimes willing to put forth his strength in that Masters service, that gives him meanes to thrive, and taking this course you may pick and chuse your Servants.

Onely this I must advise, that you agree with your Servant for foure yeares at least, and considering that you pay his passage, and are at other charges with him, let

let the charge be proportioned upon the foure or more yeares wages that he is to serve you, and so deduct it every yeare.

And for Servants encouragement, they shall finde themselves at the very first in the condition of Journey-men for foure or five yeares, and before seven yeares end he shall have a faire estate.

I will in the first place helpe the weakest to avoid the trouble of the strongest, whom I suppose may have three pound the first yeare, and presuming for that he went well cloathed out of *England*, it will be all his owne at the yeares end, with this three pound Ile buy him a Haifer, and send twenty shillings of it into *England* in some commoditie of the Countrey, as to say three or foure fitches of Bacon or the like, which he may well doe with twenty shillings and more; and for that the Bacon of *Virginia* surpasseth our *English*, which I have often experimented here in *England*, I doubt not but at the least (for I love to value all things of this nature at the least) it will yeeld him eight groates a stone, and supposing his foure fitches way but twenty stone which theyle doe (and ten more) he hath here in *England* for his Bacon two pound three shillings foure pence, and this lade out in Pins, Laces, & Combes, for the Maids shall in *Virginia* be double, and now his Cow hath Caved, and he hath five pound in his purse, besides his yeares wages to receive, which tells him he hath now served his Master two yeares.

And following this course if I find him at the end of his time with lesse then sixty pound in his purse, besides his Stock of Cattle, I shall say he hath either been an extraordinary ill Husband or a negligent simple Fellow, which if he have not.

Let him bring his 60. li. to the aforesaid Ballance and then (if he looke up to God) he may see himselfe fit to wooe a good mans Daughter.

Besides this there are better things, for men will plant very little Tobacco, and at leisure time he may without any prejudice to his Master, plant 50.li. in Tobacco a yeare, which as the quantitie faules will rise in price, and may be worth to him 2.s. 6.d. per li. I have knowne it sold at 5.s. and 7.s. 6.d. the worst, so that here is 6.li. 5.s. gotten every year, and the imployment of this mony will rise to a good sum in two or three returnes.

Nor is this all, for he will find in the end of this Book, I shall advise his Master to give him something else.

Truly I would say something to Maid-Servants, but they are impatient and will not take advice but from a Husband, for if they come of an honest stock and have a good repute, they may pick and chuse their Husbands out of the better sort of people, I have sent over many, but never could keepe one at my Plantation three Moneths, except a poore silly Wench, made for a Foile to set of beautie, and yet a proper young Fellow must needs have her, and being but new come out of his time and not strong enough to pay the charges I was at in cloathing and transporting her, was content to serve me a twelve Moneth for a Wife.

To conclude this, whereas in England many Daughters makes the Fathers purse leane, the Sonnes here make the leane purses, wherefore to avoid this danger, I shall advise that man that's full of Children to keepe his Sonnes in England, and send his Daughters to Virginia, by which meanes he shall not give but receive portions for all his Chlidren.

SECT. VI.

The next in order is, how he Gods assistance the Indians may be reclaimed: wherein I shall first begin with love.

And when I consider this way hath been attempted but the successe: for by it divers honest men have

have been lost, I shall let love alone to worke with Christians, for with *Indians* it cannot, since there must be an acquaintance to procure familiaritie upon which trust and confidence is reposed, which is the common foundation of love, but the *Indians* being a wild people and of a subtile and treacherous nature, as sad experience tell us we must not acquaint our selves with them to trust.

Next I will consider force and that hath bin fatall to the *Indians*, there having beene great numbers of them slaine.

And this will not doe till they be wholly vanquished, which is a worke (although a small number of *English* may, and can deale with great numbers of *Indians* not to be effected, but with a vast expence both of money and time, in respect of the largenesse of the Continent, wherein the Countrey is, being much bigger then many *Englands*, *Scotlands* and *Irelands* together.

Wherefore and for that this course agrees not with the profession of Christianity, I shall not think of it.

I will therefore consider of a third way, in which (not leaving our dependance upon God for his assistance,) I shall look upon nature.

And I will examine the ordinary course of taming wild and fierce beasts, these differing from them in nothing, but that they are endued with naturall reason.

It must be observed, the more you thwart nature, the fiercer you make it. And therefore we are first to study, what they are most enclined to, and having found it, then to fit them with those things they naturally are delighted in, and so by degrees you take from them all feare, which is the principall abstacle, and at last reclaim them: this is enough for the Generall.

Now to come to our wilde people, who being endued with naturall reason, I doubt not, but they may more easily reclaimed.

First,

First, therefore I will inquire what most predominates in nature, and I find ambition to be to the principal marke that nature ayms at.

For all men are naturally ambitious either of knowledge, honour, or of wealth, to attaine which the greatest dangers, hardest studies and the hardest labours are made pleasures.

Therefore we must make use of ambition being the universall net of nature to take these men.

Now let us looke what it is that drawes us to this net and we shall find it to be a sence of our own nakednesse, and it was the case of *Adam* and *Eva* our first Parents, wherefore I shall say, that if the Devill could by this meanes worke upon them, to so bad an end, God will assist us by the same meanes (since it is to a better end) to work upon these it being to his glory.

Now in order to the reclaiming of these men we must consider.

First, that they are ignorantly naked in the knowledge of all things, but what they are prompt to by nature for selfe preservation.

Secondly, that the Countrey affording plenty of provisions to sustaine nature, they take little care for the future.

Thirdly, that being thus provided, they seeke not nor care for comerce.

Fourthly, that for the reasons aforesaid they are independent upon any other people, and care not to converse with any but themselves.

Wherefore if ever they be reclaimed it must be

First, by making them sensible of their nakednesse.

Secondly, By taking them off from their confidence upon nature, whereby they may take care for the future.

Thirdly, that they may desire comerce.

Fourthly, that they may be brought to depend.

And

And for that they cannot be talkt into a fight of themselves, I shall propose that we gently steal through their nature, till we can come to pull off the scale from their eyes, that they may see their owne nakednesse; which must be done in manner following.

Either by making them ambitious of Honour, or by making them ambitious of Riches.

In the first we must take their Werowances or great men: they already being at that lock of being one better then another.

In the second, let us not doubt but we shall take them all, for there is but a very few men in the World either Christian or Heathan, that are not taken with it.

First, I shall advise that slight Jewells be made at the publique charge of thirty or forty shillings price, and one better then the rest, of some such toyes as they shall most affect, which fitted with Ribands to weare about their necks or their heads, as their custome amongst them is; shalbe sent from the Governour of the Plantation in his own, and also in the name of the People and the Governour to distinguish them by some pretty titles, which should be alwaies after observed; as also to make some of them favourites, and to sollicite their preferment with their King, & this by degrees will kindle the fire of Ambition, which once in a flame must be fed, and then is the time to worke.

For the second I shall advise, that their nature be observed what way it most poynts at, and then fit them with what they most desire, and if by degrees you can bring some of them to weare slight loose Garments in Summer, or to keep them warme in the Winter; which if you can effect, the worke is halfe done, and this I am confident is very easie: for a little to the Northward of the place I write of, they are fallen into a way of cloathing themselves without course *Welsh* cloath of

Blew and Red colours, and the better sort of the *Indians* in this place do weare Coats of Skinnies, with the Furre side next to their bodyes in the Winter, and the Skin side in the Summer : and that you may perceive them already comming, they have for the most part altered their old Fashion, of making their Coats, and now in imitation, make them like *English* Cloakes ; but this must be at the publick charge, they having few valuable Commodities to purchase them, yet the charge will not be great, for I shall advise that this be not practised upon the generallity, but upon some one King and his People that are most tractable, and of the nearest neighbourhood, and they are commonly about two hundred or two hundred and fifty *Indians*, and five or six shillings a man will do it ; besides, there will be something to retribute the charge, *viz.* Beaver, Otter, and other Skinnies, *Indian* Corne, Beanes, and Pease, with other things, so that it is possible the charge may be defrayed, and having won these, you need not fear the comming in of the rest.

The poore *Indian* being cloathed, his sight is cleared, he sees himselfe naked, and you'll finde him in the snare.

For now they begin to vye who is the better man, which must be determined by their Cloathes, and to purchase them, they'll be at their wits end, since they have nothing valuable, and if you draw the net wisely they are sure.

But it must be considered, that although their minds be fetter'd, yet their nature is not tam'd, wherefore you must thinke of proposing some thing to them, that may inable them to be Masters of Cloathes, which must in no wayes trench upon their liberties.

Therefore in the first place you may propose easie workes, and draw them on by degrees, and you shall finde, that for themselves they will worke, but not for you.

You

You shall likewise propose to their King, that if hee'l send thirty or forty men to helpe in your Harvest, hee shall have a Cloake, or Breeches and Doublet, or the like, and his men should have every one something.

Or otherwise, set them to peeling of Hempe, or braking of Flax in Winter, where they should for the present, to incourage them, have more then they earned, and then bring them to drive the Plough, or thresh Corne, or the like, but in no wise let them continue at any one worke to a dislike, but play with them, you still fitting varietie of workes to their fancies; thus by degrees (God assisting) you shall make them conquer themselves: by this meanes in two or three yeares you will draw them to a confidence in you, to trust their Children to be brought up by you, and they'l learne *English*, which will be a good step to bring them to Christianitie. Having brought them thus farre, you need not be directed how to leade them further, your owne reason and profit will doe it; never feare their falling back, for their owne ends shall keepe them to you, because their minds will prompt them to pride, and they'l covet to be finer then their fellowes.

And now have you opened their eyes, made them care for the future, drawn them to commerce, and made them depend.

And in the end, by Gods mercy to them, make them good Christians.

Thus have I done with the *Indians*: onely this take notice of, I do not advise that at any hand you suffer them to come into your house, or any further then your field or out-working houses, neither admit more of them to come then you can master, and that they alwayes come without their armes, untill you see them so sensible of their poverty, that they come necessitated to worke.

S E C T. VII.

I Am now to advise the Adventurer, Planter, and Servant, of such things as are proper to them.

Having before advised of the mischief of procuring of Servants, and of the convenience and inconvenience of the usuall passage to *Virginia*, and how to prevent the inconveniency, as also of a better way of passage, and like wise to dispose of your selfe in the Countrey when you come first there, and what commodities to fall presently upon, I shall now advise.

First to the Adventurer.

First, that whatsoever his designe be, not to depend upon the life of any one man for the perfecting the worke, but to send two at the least of equall abilitie, and one to succeed the other in case of death.

Secondly, that for whatsoever belongeth to Art, that it be here made in *England*, least when the worke comes over, none be found there able to do it, and so it perish, or if there be any principall in it, that may be indangered to be lost or broken, that he send two of the same for feare of failing.

Thirdly, that if there be Parteners in the busines, they so Article that the sayler to supply his part, shall forfeit it to the rest.

Lastly, whatsoever the designe be, yet send over a Plough or two, for this if their designe faile, or untill the designe be perfected, will turne to accompt, and make them great gainers.

Secondly to the Planter.

First, that they take the Planters leave where for the present they shall reside, and doe not neglect the opportu-

opportunitie of falling into the ground with the Plough
so soone as the seasons come.

Secondly, that when the Come is in the ground, then ^{Chusing of}
is the time to looke out for the place, they shall after ground,
settle themselves upon, in which they must take care
not to settle on the places neere the ebbing and flow-
ing of the salt water, for they are there, as here in *Eng-*
land all aguish, next that they make choice of some
place neere a navigable River, where they may have
the conveniency of fresh Marshes, Meadows, and Fish,
and if they can where some pleasant rising Hills be, but
at no rate doe not strugle too farre from Neighbours,
for that's disconsolate.

Thirdly, let them build their Houses of Brick, or o- ^{Building of}
therwise with Timber, let it be done with substantiall Houses,
compleat lengths (since they have Timber enough) which
will save halfe charges in Carpenters worke, line it on
the inside thick with Loame, and cover it with Lime, for
that will make it warme in Winter, make your modell
or plate-forme such that when your family shall increase
you may adde to your buildings without defacing or
inconveniencing any roomes.

Fourthly, examine the ground and sowe proper seed ^{What seed to}
in the proper parts, sowe not Wheat in the richest, for ^{sowe, & upon}
that will be too rich, and will not turne to accompt, ^{what ground.}
but in your richest sowe Rape, Rice, or Flax-seed, and
two or three crops of this, will bring the ground to
beare Wheat your life after.

In *England* chuse good Servants, able Worke-men,
and give them good wages, fear not the wages of every ^{Carrying of}
ten Servants let foure be Boyes, and ever after send for ^{Servants.}
good lusty Youths, for they will serve eight or nine
yeares, whereas men will hardly be gotten to serve a-
bove four or five, and taking this course the Boyes will be
Men when the Mens times expire, and being trayned up
in the service under good men, they will prove excel-
lent Servants.

Servants re-
ward.

Fifthly, That the servants may do their work without trouble in over-seeing, or without fretting or vexing their Masters patience, I shall advise such a way, as they may worke for themselves, and their Masters together for be well assured, the best of them; will work more to get themselves a Shilling, then to get you ten, and that they may with much content, and profit to themselves, make their Servants shew the best of their abilities, it were good to consider what or how much of any worke to be done by a Servant in a day would be satisfactory, and then that being done, he should have an allowance for what he should do more. As for Example; two stone, or two stone and a half of Flax to be drest in a day is indifferent, I would then give him foure pence a stone, for what he should do more: this will extreemly incourage the Servant, and very good use may be made of it, or let him have the remainder of the day to plant a little Tobacco for himselfe, or for any other thing; I have tried all wayes, but never found the like.

Sixthly, That for such Servants as are above the age of twenty yeares, who can deserve wages in *England*, give them wages in manner following, viz. three pound the first yeare, and so increase the wages twenty shillings a year to the end of their time.

Seventhly, and for youths, when they shall attain to the age of twenty one years, to give wages, and increasing to the end of their time, in manner aforesaid.

Eighthly, and to undertake to give the Servants 30 acres of land, at the end of their time, to them and their heirs for ever: which land shall be given the Master, by the Court, for them.

Ninthly, That they agree with Artificers for shares.

Tenthly, that they enquire after all advantageous Commodities that are produced from the Earth, and learn how to bring them to perfection.

Eleventhly, that they enquire after all manner of flight

light Engines, that will save hand-labour, there being nothing dear in the Countrey but labour.

Twelfthly, and for that the Masters will be at charge of transporting and cloathing them; let that charge be deducted proportionably every year out of their wages.

Thirteenthly, they must be carefull to Covenant with their Servants, to forfeit for every dayes work they shall neglect, double the value of their dayes labour : but for neglect in harvest, ten times the value.

Fourteenthly, the difference that may arise between the Master and Servant, upon their Covenants, to be determined by the Superintendents.

Lastly, They must shew their Servants Indentures to the Court, and then they shall have 50 Acres of land for every servant settled upon them, and their heirs for ever, which fifty Acres, is over and above what the Servants shall have.

For Servants.

First, they to Covenant with their Masters, not to plant above two hundred weight of Tobacco *per annum* : whereas heretofore a Servant planted 1500.

Secondly, this will take off all mens depending on Tobacco, which hath been the fatall commodity of that Countrey, and Masters will find a better way to employ their Servants.

Thirdly, that they looke their Masters Covenant, to give them thirty Acres of land, and pay them the wages they shall agree for in money, or the Commodity of the Countrey, money worth.

Fourthly, let the Servant agree with his Master upon the sum laid out for him before his transportation, that he be not abused therein when he comes into the Countrey, and let the same be set down in the Indentures.

Fifthly, this carefully observed, with the rules before prescribed in this book, will assure the Servant, that at the end of his time, he shall be in a flourishing condition, never more to serve any man.

A single man that can but pay his passage, may have ten pound a yeare for his service, and be found meat and drinked ~~illw~~. Lastly, if any Gentlemen or others with their Families, and also Artificers in any Trade, Labourers or Servants shall be desirous to transport themselves for the bettering of their fortunes, either to this place, or any other of the *English* Plantations abroad, let them repair to the Authour, who for the love he bears his Countrey, will freely advise them how to dispose of themselves for their greatest advantage, which shall inable them to do much more with one hundred pounds then they could heretofore do for one hundred and fifty pound, of which benefit the Planter shall also have the Advantage, and Servants shall be upon sure termes knowing their work, and their conditions, and they shall see plainly that in a little time, they shall by Gods blessing, become men of good estates, he will also advise how they may transport themselves with the best safety in these times, from any danger of being taken.

And if any Gentlemen that shall not go themselves, but are desirous to adventure, he will direct them how they may best dispose thereof for their advantage, and that in eighteen Moneths they shall be reimbursed their principall money, and after shall, constantly receive much above fifty pound for every hundred pound they adventured at first, and owners of Ships shall have good imployment, for their Ships not letting them lie rotting by the Walls, as both now and heretofore they have done. The Authour is sensible that these offers are something large, yet let no man doubt of the truth thereof, he being inabled thereto by his deare bought experience, and all men may be satisfied, that it hath been rarely found, that any one particular good work hath been saln upon, but some one man hath originally

Originally been the Authour, or the originall motion hath proceeded from one mans breast. Those rich Mines of the *West Indies* were first offered by one man to *Henry* the seventh: but he not having faith enough to believe, or not willing to venture a little money to be satisfied of the truth, refused it: and after, it was offered by the same man to the then King of *Spain*, who hearkened to him; and all the world knowes, that from this one mans motion, the Kings of *Spain* have within this 150. yeares received from thence many thousand millions of pounds: besides, it hath extreemly enriched the Gentlemen, and Merchants of that Kingdom. Many of the like examples might be shewed, but they are so generally known to all men, that I say no more, onely that there was some time spent, after the King of *Spain* had set footing in the *West Indies*, before he could come by travell to the Mynes; and these places the *English* have inhabited much more time then the King of *Spains* Subjects had done in the *West Indies*, before they discovered that Countries wealth. But God, that is the Authour of all good things, hath not in all this time beene pleased to let any man looke further then Tobacco; and no man can say, but that he is now pleased freely to offer his blessings bestowed upon these Countries, in the riches thereof, to us, since all this time, there was never any man that had the heart to labour for the Generall good in this nature before.

Reader, I cannot let thee goe till I have againe put thee in mind of my Epistle to thee, in which I discovered the great Obstructor of this Countries prosperitie; who I know being now againe alarm'd, will fiercely send his Spirits abroad with lyes and calumnies to abate the peoples courage, since his Kingdom will be so much endangered, by the through planting of this place with Christians;

stians; and I am confident he shall no longer prevaile: for my Spirit would not let me rest, till I had by this, bid defiance to him and all his subtil practises.

Therefore be not led by any false reports, for thou shalt find me ready with all freeness to give thee full satisfaction in the truths that any way concernes this Place, or is contained in this Book; and this I freely offer to men of all conditions, whether Masters or Servants. You have my name in the Title Page, and you shall be directed to my Chamber in the Middle-Temple, either by M. *Cohinson*, an Iron-monger in Cornehill, M. *Polington* a Haberdasher in Lumbard-Streer, or M. *Beadle*, Stationer in Fleet-Street, next to the Middle-Temple Gate, or the Shops under the said Gate.

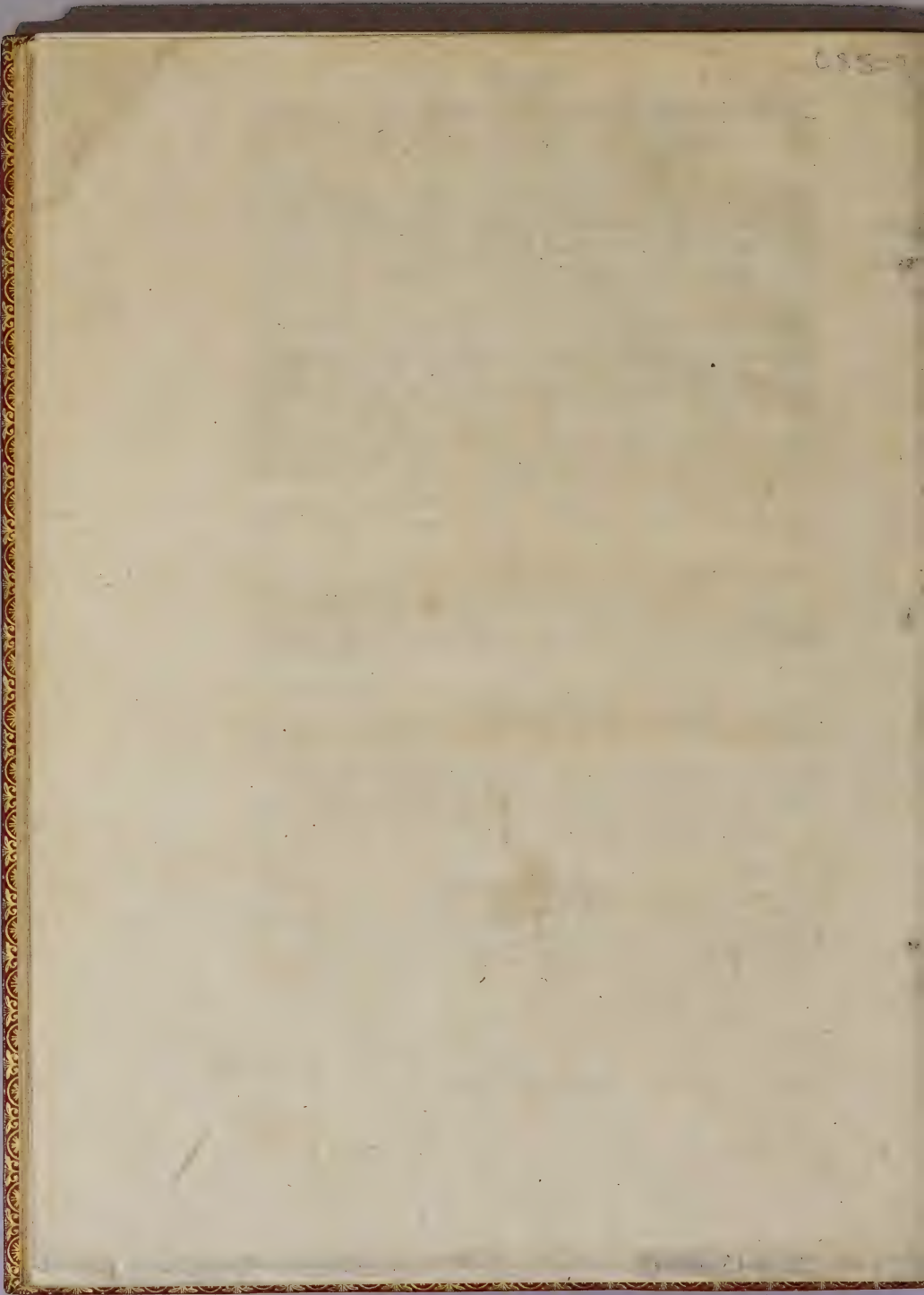
My time would not permit such care of the Presse, in Correcting, as was fitting; but since it is right in the matter, I shall desire the Reader to excuse the Printers slips in the manner.

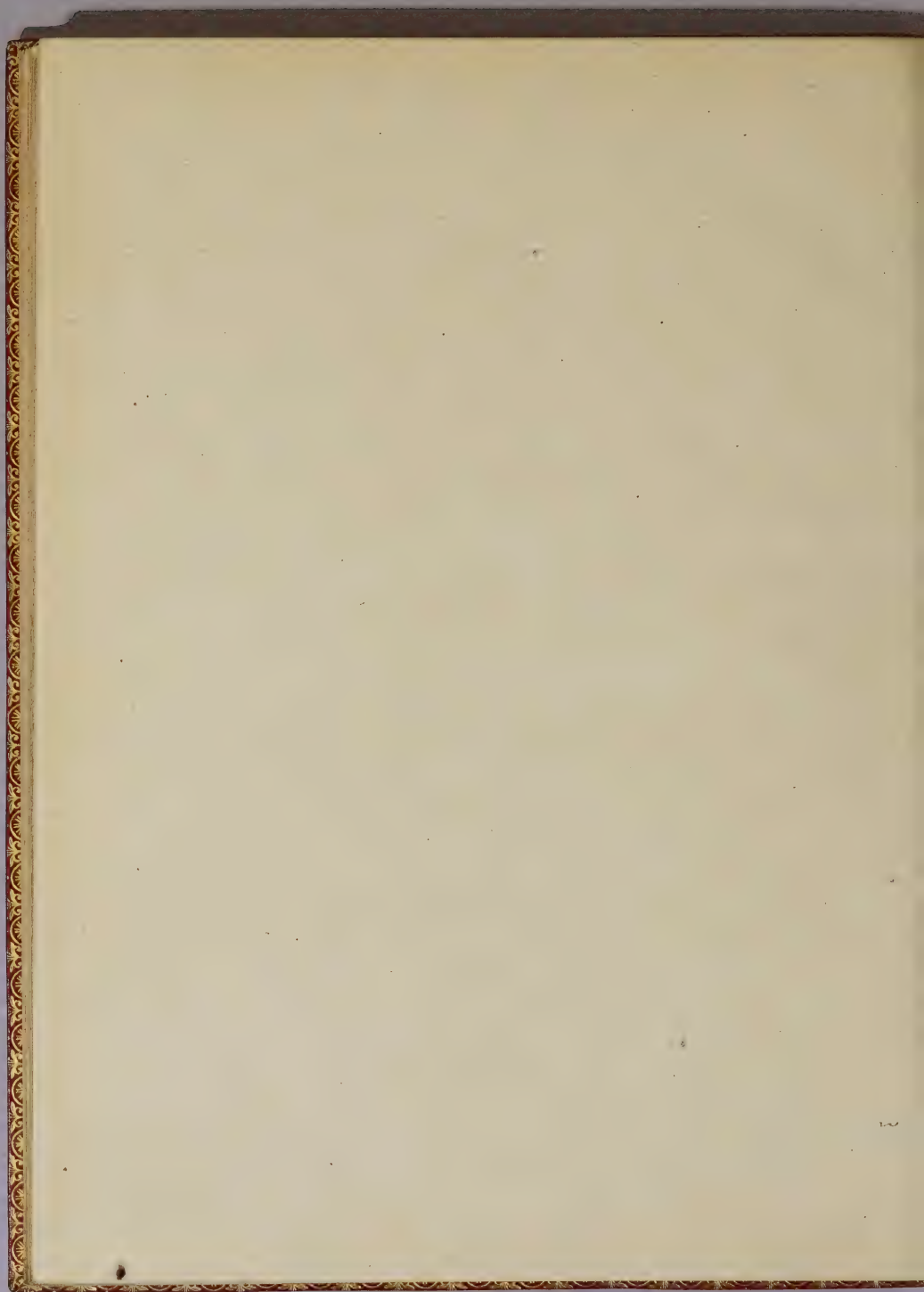
Pag. 7. joyne Plants with Roots, and then read for Roots and Plants.

Pag. 40. the Summe of 72 l. next under 12 l. and 60 l. is onely the totall of the Fraught, and not the value of a particular, as by the placing you may suppose it.

John Carter Brown
Library

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